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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 136 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Italy Strikes While League Wobbles?

Jawahar On Imminence Of World War

U. P. Political Conference Reaffirms India's Non-Participation

SYMPATHY FOR PALESTINE ARABS' STRUGGLE

UNAO, June 7.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru moved the following resolution regarding war danger at the Subjects Committee of the U. P. Political Conference held to-day under the presidentship of Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai. There was a large attendance of members and visitors.

"This Conference draws special attention of the people of the province to the "war danger" resolution of the Indian National Congress, held at Lucknow, and to the fact that even during the last two months international situation has progressively deteriorated, and brought the world nearer to war. The victory of Imperialism in Abyssinia demonstrating the collapse of the League of Nations system of collective security, and triumph of naked and unabashed Imperialistic might, the support by British Government of German Fascism which openly stands for war and conquest, the continuity of repression of Japanese Imperialism in the Far East, and the ever-growing rivalries of Imperialist Powers have made the danger of a vast imperialist world war imminent and threatening.

"This conference, therefore, stresses the Congress warning and resolve that in the event of such imperialistic war, India should be no party to it and should not help it in any way."

Speaking on the resolution Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said one view was that Indians had their own problems and why should they discuss about any war which might break out in Europe. Pandit Nehru pointed out that the view could have been true in olden times. The present day war in any country was really a world war, as it affected all countries. Another view was that if war broke out in Europe, India would not be a loser.

Pandit Nehru was not certain what might happen. It was quite possible India might be a loser and not a gainer.

Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon and others also spoke. Then the resolution was passed.

SYMPATHY FOR ARAB STRUGGLE

Resolutions on Civil Liberties, development of closer association between the masses and the Congress organisation, Government of India Act, forthcoming provincial elections, etc. were also passed on the line of the decisions of the Lucknow Congress.

A resolution for sending greetings and good wishes to Arabs of Palestine for the brave struggle they have been carrying on against British Imperialism for "Complete National Independence" was moved by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and passed.

PROCESSION

A grand and impressive procession with President-elect, and Pundit Jawasion of Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, President-elect, and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, and other leaders were conducted through the roads of the town. Vast crowds of village people who had assembled in Unao for the "darshan" of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru joined the procession. The town has been decorated with arches, erected at different places.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

Pundit Govind Ballabh Pant, M.L.A., informs that the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee will meet on July 1, and 2 at Wardha.—A.P.

(Presidential address of Mr. R. A. Kidwai on page 16.)

Non-Aggression Pact With Germany?

Latter Not To Seek Re-admission To League

Support To Germany's Colonial Expansion Assured?

PARIS, June 7.

A sensational dispatch from the Rome correspondent of "Le Matin" gives details of an Italo-German non-aggression Pact, which becomes effective if sanctions are not lifted at the end of June. Italy would diplomatically support Germany's demand for Colonial expansion and not oppose expansion of Nazi influence in the Balkans.

GERMANY AND LEAGUE

Germany would agree to respect Austrian integrity and not seek re-admission into the League.

The correspondent claims that the information has been derived from highly authoritative sources, but no official confirmation is forthcoming.—Reuter.

WORLD PEACE THROUGH LEAGUE?

LONDON, June 7.

Britain is ready to enter into a non-aggression mutual assistance agreement in Western Europe which will be all the more welcome in Britain if embodied in the air pact and accompanied by arrangements for the limitation of our forces, declared Mr. Eden in a speech at Leekwootton, Warwickshire.

Mr. Eden forecast an early German reply to the British note and hinted a possible modification in the structure of the League and said:—

"We must keep the League in existence and approach any modifi cations necessary in its structure with the desire to make it as effective as possible for the maintenance of peace. Government are fully alive to the need of watching an opportunity to secure an agreement for limitation and reduction in world armaments."—Reuter's Special.

UPROAR IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Herriot Suspends Sitting

PARIS, June 7.

Angry scenes marked the sitting of the Chamber.

When M. Chiappe the former prefect of police was mentioned M. Chiappe jumped to his feet and the deputies began shouting "Chiappe to the gallows". There was such confusion that M. Herriot suspended the sitting.

BLUM CHEERED.

On resumption, there was further uproar when Rightist Deputy Vallat declared it is a historic occasion for France to be governed for the first time by a Jew. Leon M Blum began to leave the Chamber but was eventually persuaded to remain and heartily cheered.—Reuter.

CHAMBER VOTES CONFIDENCE IN BLUM

PARIS, June 6.

Leon M. Blum declared in the Chamber that Government did not intend to cover the expenditure by currency manipulation.

The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in Leon M. Blum by 384 votes to 210.—Reuter.

BLUM'S PROPOSALS FALL FLAT

No Improvement In Strike Situation

PARIS, June 6.

Despite the reforms proposed by Leon M. Blum the strike situation hitherto has not improved. The strike is extending in all directions previously untouched. Printing Works upholsterers, clothing trade and billposting have now been affected and white collar workers are showing signs of unrest in big insurance companies steel workers at Maubeauge and spinners at Hazebrouck.

Twenty thousand workers at Douai joined the strike. When employers in seven factories at Armentieres declared a lockout the workers climbed the walls and occupied the works. Strikers in northern France are estimated at 2,00,000. Express trains are leaving Calais and Marseilles without sleeping and restaurant cars.

A most serious development in the evening is the decision of the miners in Nord, ps de Calais and Anzin districts to strike on Monday. 'Parisians will find difficulty in amusing themselves as Sunday excursions in the country will be impossible due to lack of petrol while many sporting events have been cancelled. Some hope of settlement however is aroused by the conference of Jouhaux the Secretary-General of the Labour Confederation and a number of popular front deputies.—Reuter.

MOVE TO SETTLE FRENCH STRIKE

M. Blum To Receive Employers' & Workers' Representatives

PARIS, June 7.

M. Blum will be personally receiving representatives of employers and workers, at his private office, to try and work out an all-embracing settlement of the strike.—Reuter.

Hopes Of Settlement Of Paris Strike

PARIS, June 7.

Hopes of an early settlement of strike have revived, consequent on Leon M. Blum's statement of policy and the Chamber's vote of confidence.

It is stated that a number of popular front deputies conferred with the Secretary-General of Confederation of Labour who thereafter informed the Government that the strikers would return to work to-morrow.—Reuter's Special.

Jawaharlal Explains Basis Of Socialism

FRIENDS AND CRITICS ANSWERED

"I Seek To Replace Profit Motive By Spirit Of Social Service"

ALLAHABAD, June 6.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, has issued a lengthy statement to "My friends and critics" through the "United Press." In the course of it, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru thanks the newspapers and journalists and expresses his infinite gratitude for their courtesy in giving publicity to what he says and writes.

Regarding the criticisms as well as praise he is being given by the Press, Panditji observes:—

"Especially I am beholden to my critics who labour so hard to improve me by pointing out my innumerable failings and blemishes. I value that criticism more even than the praise of others. My regret is that a life full of many activities, of rushing about from place to place, of addressing vast gatherings and being tossed about by friendly and enthusiastic crowds, of debate and argument, of heavy office work and the facing of mountains of letters, of an hour stolen now and then to cut myself away for a while from the strife and turmoil of a mad world and to lose myself in a pleasing volume, leaves me little chance or time to keep pace with the abundant advice which friends as well as opponents generously showed upon me. But sometimes I dip into this well of advice and criticism and, in spite of my innate modesty, a feeling of elation seizes me at the thought that even the casual words that fall from my lips move people so much, even though some times that movement may be one of wrath.

"In this abundance of speaking and reporting perhaps I should not complain if errors are frequent and words are torn out of their context or imaginary utterances fastened on to me, or my attempts at humour are not understood or taken too seriously.

HARD ENOUGH.

"Life is hard enough as it is; it would be a difficult burden to carry but for its lighter touches. It is bad enough that I should speak so often; it would be an utter weariness of the flesh if I had to correct every bit of misreporting or misinterpretation.

"And the questions that are put to me!

"Innumerable and of an infinite variety they are, from God and religion to marriage, mortality, sex, and those shadows of God on earth, vested interests and property.

"These questions seldom relate to my utterances or to the problems before the country. Indeed it is strange how my critics prefer to skip over what I say and to labour other matters.

"Yet the questions interest me and I would gladly deal with them if life was not so short and our days numbered.

"Unhappily we are so circumstanced that we spend our youth and our later years in the dreary atmosphere of politics, in getting excited over the Communal Award and the Shahidganj Mosque, and have no time to see life as it is or to face its real problems.

"For after all the real problem of life is one of human and social relationships, of the relation of man to man, of man to woman, of man to society.

"We cannot even see this problem whole, much less can we tackle it, for our eyes are blinded and our limbs shackled by the political and economic structure that envelops us.

AGREED TO DIFFER.

After referring these questioners to his autobiography wherein he has mentioned his general reactions to men and things, Pandit Jawaharlal makes mention of his political outlook and the expression to it he gave at Lucknow which necessarily resulted in differences. "So we agreed to differ," continues the President, "and differ openly. But having done so, we also agreed to co-operate and pull together, not only because of the larger cause of Indian Independence, which we all had at heart, but also because our points of agreement were far more numerous than our points of disagreement."

Referring to his remarks on Khadi, Panditji says:—

"About Khadi again I have been reported as having passed disparaging remarks. I have stated often enough that I do not consider Khadi as a final solution of our economic ills, and therefore I seek elsewhere for that final solution. But still I believe that, situated as we are to-day, khadi has a definite value, political, social and economic, and must therefore be encouraged"

WHY SOCIALISM?

Regarding his Socialist way of finding a solution to the world problems.. Panditji says:—

"Socialism is an economic doctrine. It is a way of organising the production and distribution and other activities of Society. It is, according to its votaries, a solution of the ills from which society suffers to-day. And yet, in considering this economic policy, we are continually having God and religion hurled at us, and Russia, like King Charles, head, is always cropping up. I am perfectly prepared to discuss the Almighty or the strange and mysterious ways in which he is worshipped, and I am equally willing to talk of Russia for Russia is a fascinating country to-day. But I do object to being side-tracked from the main issue. That can only be caused by confusion or a deliberate avoidance of the real question.

"About religion I am quite convinced that there must be the most perfect freedom of faith and observance. People can worship God in any of the thousand ways they like. But I also claim that freedom not to worship God if I so choose, and I also claim freedom to draw people away from what I consider superstition and unsocial practice. But when religion comes in the garb of vested interest and exploits people, it is not religion and it must be countered.

SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM.

"I believe in the basic economic theory which underlies the social structure of Russia. I think also that Russia has made the most remarkable progress culturally, educationally and industrially, and even spiritually, if I may use the word in its real sense. But nevertheless I do not accept or approve of everything that has taken place in Russia and I do not therefore, propose to follow blindfold the example of Russia. Therefore I prefer to use the word Socialism to Communism, because the latter has come to signify Soviet Russia. Some captains of industry in Bombay take great exception to my use of the word Socialism instead of Communism, apparently thinking that thereby I seek to delude our people. They need not excite themselves over this matter. I am not afraid of the word Communism. Constituted as I am, all my sympathies go to the under-dog and to him who is persecuted most. That in itself would be sufficient to incline me towards Communism when all the power of the State

(Continued on Page 7).

STRENGTHENING LEAGUE

Churchill As Chief Of British Commonwealth Society

LONDON, June 7.

Mr. Churchill has agreed to become President of the British Section of the New Commonwealth Society which aims at strengthening the League by creating an International Police Force and Equity Tribunal for a peaceful settlement of disputes.

Accepting the invitation signed by 45 well-known members of all-parties Mr. Churchill declared that the alternative to a reign of International Law, supported by an ample force to make it respected, can only be horrible war and the probable ruin of civilisation. "Your task is beset with difficulty, exposed to mockery and misunderstanding but we should preserve with faith.

The Commonwealth Society claims increasing membership in Britain and groups have been founded in France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Spain and Sweden. —Reuter's Special.

"Queen Mary's" Progress

LONDON, June 7.

The "Queen Mary's" day's run for 23 hours is 679 sea miles at an average of 29.52 knots. She slowed down for 89 minutes owing to fog during the night.—Reuter's Special.

(Stop Press—Page 7)

SOLIDARITY OF LITTLE ENTENTE

Heads Of Member States Reaffirm Loyalty To League

BUCHAREST, June 7.

For the first time in history, the supreme heads of the Little Entente have come together personally to discuss vital European questions. King Carol of Rumania, Prince Paul of Yugoslavia and Dr. Benes of Czechoslovakia are meeting with their Foreign Ministers at a Chateau near Bucharest.

The proceedings were private but it is known that the parties have re-affirmed the solidarity of the Little Entente, fidelity to the League and maintenance of the sanctity of treaties.—Reuter's Special.

Landholders And Congress "Threat"

ALLAHABAD, June 7.

"Land-holders are the only class in India who are targets of various parties. The recent threat of the Congress to land-holders for their abolition is one of that kind", says Mr. Nurul Hassan, Secretary of the National Agriculturist Party of United Provinces in the course of a lengthy statement issued to the Press.

Mr. Murul Hassan appeals to landlords and zamindars to wake up and act to save their class against the onslaught of the Congress.—United Press.

NEGUS AND LEAGUE

Will Visit Switzerland But Will Not Attend Council Meeting

LONDON, June 7.

Emperor Haile Selassie is planning to leave Britain for a week or two and possibly will visit Switzerland. He will not attend the League Council but will be represented.—Reuter's Special.

NEGUS FOR 'VARSITY RECTORSHIP

Edinburgh Students' Move

LONDON, June 7.

A movement is afoot among a section of the students of the Edinburgh University to nominate Negus as candidate for the Rectorial election to replace the late Field Marshal Lord Allenby.

"If we can persuade the Emperor, it will be the first time Royalty has accepted the post", a student told Reuter.

RECEPTION TO "NEGUS"

LONDON, June 6.

A reception was held in the Abyssinian Legation in honour of Haile Selassie but for various reasons the attendance was not large. Mr. Lloyd George was among those present.—Reuter.

SENATOR COLLAPSES ON PULPIT

LONDON, June 7.

Mr. E. J. Duggan, a member of the Senate and one of the signatories to the Anglo-Irish Treaty collapsed whilst addressing a meeting at Kingston and died within a few minutes.—Reuter.

"MALTA IS OUT OF DATE"

Move To Get British Naval Base In Mediterranean Transferred To Cyprus

LONDON, June 7

The projected transfer of Britain's naval base in the Mediterranean from Malta to Cyprus 's reported in Sunday papers which assert that the question is included in the tentative Defence plans already being discussed between the empire governments.

It is stated that an influential group comprising peers, members of Commons and service officials intend shortly to approach the Government to urge their conviction that Malta is out of date and no longer safeguards the Mediterranean while Cyprus is better situated to protect the entrance to the Suez Canal in addition to possessing facilities for all types of aircraft.

It is added that strong support of proposals is likely to be forthcoming in Parliament.—Reuter's Special.

PALESTINE DEADLOCK TO CONTINUE

JERUSALEM, June 7.

The efforts of Emir Abdullah of Transjordania to end the crisis in Palestine have failed.

Hitherto the deadlock continues and the members of the Arab committee who lunched with the Emir at Amman declined to call an end to the strike until Jewish immigration stopped.—Reuter's Special

TABULATED ADLETS
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Minimum Re. 1.

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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted immediately Clerks, Actors and Actresses to act in Talkie Film. Apply with postage stating age. Rishkul Rajendra and Co., Lucknow. (6306)

Wanted a Matriculate Lady Teacher Parsi or Hindoo for Girl School with knowledge in Sewing and Embroidery experienced hand will be preferred. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. Apply Haji Karim Mohamed Suleman Charity Trust Office, 10, Nakhoda Mohalla, Bombay, No. 3. (6301)

Wanted a Graduate with Gujarati and Persian. Apply to the Niyamak, Shree Sharda Mandir, Karachi before 20th June, 1936. (3330)

Wanted a B.A. preferably with English and Sanskrit to work as Assistant Teacher. Apply stating qualifications, age, minimum salary expected, etc., to the Head Master, S. H. High School, Dholka, Dist. Ahmedabad. (3312).

Wanted educated persons to earn permanently Rs. 4,000 P.A. no investment. For particulars apply enclosing As. 1-1|2. Royal Policy, Meerut. (6293).

Wanted—A few salesmen to sell 'Aryan's Tea' on a monthly pay of Rs. 45 and T.A. Rs. 15. Apply Post Box 2318, Calcutta. (6294).

Wanted Artist for newspaper work. Apply to the Manager, the Bombay Chronicle.

Vacancy for capable and experienced Organiser for Surat and Districts of Kaira, Anand, Cambay, Dohad and Baroda on attractive terms. Apply personally to the Head Office, Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay. (6303)

Wanted a Shorthand Typist and a general clerk knowing Court-work. Those having worked in Solicitors' office need only apply, stating minimum salary required. Box No. 6295, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted experienced Graduate for teaching French upto Matric also a Marathi knowing under-graduate for English Standard I. B.T. or S.T.C. preferred. Apply personally to Principal, High School. Andheri, Bombay Suburb. (6298).

Wanted an M.B.B.S. Lady Doctor and a Lady L.C.P.S. for the Female Hospital at Bansda. The starting pay of the post is Rs. 150 and 75 p.m. respectively. Sparsely furnished quarters will be allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating age, nationality and experience to Dewan, Bansda State, Bansda. (3316).

Wanted an LL.B. of at least ten years standing to work as Nyayadhish. Initial pay Rs. 75-5-125 p. m. Apply at once enclosing copies of testimonials and giving particulars regarding age, nationality, experience, etc., to Dewan, Bansda State, Bansda. (3317).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Graduates, Under-Graduates, Matrics, Non-Matrics for a Banking Mercantile firm dealing in varieties. State salary, Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (6273).

Wanted.—(1.) Professor of Domestic Science, (2.) Nurse-housekeeper to work as Resident matron. Applications to reach Principal Central College for women, Nagpur, before 23rd June. (3293)

15. HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

Wanted Bungalow 200 sq. ft. built Hindu locality between Dadar and Vile-Parle, within 10 minutes from Station. About Rs. 12,000. 'Bona fide' parties need apply with full details to Box No. 6251. 'Bombay Chronicle'.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted:—Matriculates for admission into the Overseer Class of the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by the U.P. Govt. Applications for July Session 1936, are being entertained now. Apply for free Prospectus and admission form to the Principal. (6218).

Laxmi Tutorial and Commercial Institute, Dadar, offers specialised courses in: Book-keeping, Accountancy, D.Com., I.M.C., Banking, Currency, Shorthand, Typewriting, for London Chamber, Bombay Government, Indian Merchants' Chamber Examinations. Admissions proceeding. Prospectus free on application. (6266).

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings, and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (6156)

There will be a few vacancies (for students) at the Bai Kabibai Boarding at Nasik from the beginning of the next College term in June. Free boarding and lodging will be provided to deserving and poor Hindu students. Preference will be given to Gujaratis. Apply stating the results of the last examination with the number of marks obtained in each subject to the Trustees, Bai Kabibai Charity Trust, 26, Holi Chakla, Fort, Bombay. (3299).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

After Matriculation, What Next? Consult the "Guide to Chances" for your success and Greater Prosperity—Technical College of India, Bombay, 14. (6274)

Broadcasting offers unique opportunities—Taught by World's Pioneers at your home and in your leisure.—Technical College of India, (B) Bombay 14. (6274).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted partner with capital of Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 for small speculative business. Profits cent per cent monthly. Apply Box No. 6278, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

18 Monthly 15-1|2-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 250-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (6194)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Stamps—Jubilee, Ivory, Chinaware, Coins. Notes, Shunkh right R. 1,000. Autographs list free. Ponchaji Wimbridge, Grant Road. (6271)

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Reconditioned Machinery in Stock, Anderson Oil Expeller. Four and Three Roller Granite Mills for Paint and Soap. Pulverizers; 6 feet Planing Lathes, Milling, Boring, Self-feed Saw Benches 42", 12 Tons Weighbridge, 300 Horse Corliss Compound Engine. Laundry Machinery, etc., Dinshaw, 47, Apollo Street, Bombay. (6307)

Public Notices

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THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest allowed upon Savings Deposits Accounts will be reduced to 1 1|2 per cent. per annum, with effect from 1st. July, 1936.

J. H. WEBSTER.
Manager.
3267.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH

NOTICE.

ADMISSIONS in the University in the Session 1936-37 will commence on the following dates. The last date for receiving applications for admission to the B.T. Class is 1st June, 1936.

1. Boarders to all classes except M.A., M.Sc. & B.T., 7th July, 1936.
2. Day-Scholars to all classes except M.A. and M.Sc., 10th July, 1936.
3. M.A. & M.Sc. classes (both Boarders & Day-Scholars) 14th July, 1936.

N.B.—1. Students selected for admission to the B.T. Class will be interviewed at the Training College for final selection on the 7th and 8th July. 1936.

2. Prospectus for the session 1936-37 will be available from the Registrar.

Registrar,
Muslim University, Aligarh.
(3202)

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

SHREE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. BOMBAY.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the destruction of Policy No. 3012 on the life of Chimanlal Bulakhidas alias Chhotalal Bulakhidas of Haja Patel's Pole, Ahmedabad, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless an objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

VAIDYA & DESAI,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, dated 8th June, 1936.
6280.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

REPAYMENT OF THE LOAN OF RS. 15 3|4 LAKHS FOR SEWERAGE, WARI BUNDER ETC., ROADS, BURIAL GROUND AND CERTAIN WATER WORKS.

DUE 1ST JULY 1936.

Debenture holders are informed that the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay have been appointed Agents of the Municipal Corporation for the repayment of the Principal due.

DEBENTURES WILL CEASE TO CARRY INTEREST FROM 1ST JULY, 1936 and will be redeemed on being surrendered duly discharged at the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay.

(Sd.) I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th May, 1936.
3286.

NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE with resolution of the Board of Directors of the Prabhat Insurance Co., Ltd., dated 4th day of June, 1936, notice is hereby given to all persons who are shareholders of the Prabhat Insurance Co., Ltd., that they are required to pay within seven days the unpaid for capital of his or her shares at the rate of Rs. 5 per share to the Managing Director of the Prabhat Insurance Co., Ltd., at Mherwan Building, Sir Pherojshah Mehta Road, Fort Bombay.

For The Prabhat Insurance Co. Ltd.,
(Sd.) J. W. GOMES,
Managing Director.
3332.

SURAT BOROUGH MUNICIPALITY.

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for the extension of Electric lights within Surat Borough Municipal limits approximately 1600 Cable poles and 400 Over Head poles with fittings complete are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before Thursday the 25th June 1936 at 4 p.m.

Tender forms, Drawings, specifications, conditions of Contract and other details can be had from the Office of the Municipal Engineer on payment of Rs. 5.

Earnest money at (1|2 per cent) should accompany each tender without which the tender will not be considered.

The Municipality is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. S. THAKAR,
Chief Officer,
Borough Municipality, Surat.
Municipal Office,
D|- 5-6-36.
3328.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOD-SAWING MACHINERY, LARGE LOT OF WOODEN BLOCKS, PATTIES, ETC.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 542 of 1936 (Hawabai vs. Josab Ahmed) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 8th June 1936 at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in one or separate lots at Connaught Road, Gorupdeo:—

Wood Sawing Machinery such as planning machines, cutting machines, Dynamo, E. motors, drilling machines, block sharpening machines, machine spare parts etc also a large lot of wooden blocks, patties of different size suitable for Electrical fittings furniture etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

The above articles are on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Tele. No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE MOTOR CAR, TELAUTOGRAPHS (TELE WRITTER) ETC.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th June, 1936, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at first floor No. 58, Forbes Street, Fort by order of the Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate of Mr. T. V. Lynn trading under the name of Messrs. T. V. Lynn and Co:—

Office Furniture including chairs, tables, stands, table fans, racks, show case, bed-stead, chest drawer, Telautograph (Tele writer), glass screen, one Wolsley Motor Car No. Y2203, two seater, 4 cylinders, and other sundry articles.

Terms:—Cash and immediate delivery.

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Under instructions from the B. B and C. I. Railway Co., and in accordance with the provisions of sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the risk of the owners, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June, 1936, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Carnac Bridge, Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of Grain, Wheat, Castorseeds, Cotton sweepings Iron Packages, etc., etc., as also the following consignment colgong to Bilimora Inv. R. R. 040466 of 3-10-36. 50 Bags fire clay senders Messrs. Dalmia Beniram and Co., consignees Gaekwar Sugar Works.

A descriptive list of booked consignments on which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen on the Office Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds, at Carnac Bridge Depot and at important stations on the Broad Gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF STATIONERY of different kinds (of the Bombay Stationery Mart) such as different sorts of Pencils, Pen holders, Nibs, Inkstand, Files, Racks; Carbon papers; Account Books; Blotters; Rubber bands; Pads; frames; pencil sharpners of all kinds; fancy goods such as Electro plated inkstands; Calenders; Photoframes; Leather writing cases, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 11th June, 1936, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sholapur Street godown No. 1077, near Princess Dock the above mentioned goods salved from the late fire that occurred in the Shop of the Bombay Stationery Mart, Parsee Bazar Street, by order of M/S Erickson and Richards surveyors on behalf of whom it may concerned

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

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Director:—Homi Master.
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FACILITIES FOR POLITICALS

Prisoners' Committee's Appeal To Provincial Congress Committees

(From Our Correspondent)
PATNA, June 6.

Babu Mohanlal Saxena Secretary All India Political Prisoners' Committee of which Babu Rajendra Prasad is President, has circularised the Provincial Congress Committees emphasising that the work of the Committee cannot be effectively carried out unless local committees are formed at the provincial centres within the next few weeks. He suggests the formation of strong and representative committees at provincial centres by the end of June.

It appears in this connection efforts are being made to collect authentic information regarding political prisoners and detenus from various provinces and printed forms have been sent to Provincial Congress Committees with requests to return them at an early date in order to make suitable literature available for political prisoners. It has been decided to organise a central library for the use of such prisoners and books from the library will be circulated in various jails. Pt. Jawaharlal has set an example by making gift of a large number of books and periodicals from Anand Bhawan Library. List of such books as will generally appeal to prisoners are being prepared and an appeal will shortly be issued for their collection.

Babu Mohanlal Saxena emphasised the desirability of maintaining constant touch with the relations of political prisoners in every district in order to give them added strength and also secure first hand information regarding the condition of prisoners and the treatment meted out to them.

In Bihar the Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee and Pandit Ramkrishna Sharma, Benapuri have been entrusted with the work of organising branch or branches of the All India Political Prisoners' Committee.

LATE SIR JEHANGIR KOTHARI'S ESTATE

Son's Widow Contests Will On Plea Of Testator's Senility

KARACHI. (By Mail).

A dispute has arisen over the will of the late Sir Jehangir Kothari, a prominent Karachi citizen, who was the first Indian to go round the world no fewer than ten times. The late Sir Jehangir is stated to have left property worth over 20 lakhs and by his will, made in 1933, he left the bulk of his fortune for orphans and orphanages.

A provision of Rs. 500 a month for life was made for his son, Mr. Nariman, who was also granted legacy of two bungalows. Sir Jehangir Kothari was 80 years of age when he died in 1934. Mr. C. M. Lobo, Mr. S. Talati and Mr. Nariman were appointed executors. On an application being filed by Messrs. Lobo and Talati for the probate of the will, it was opposed by Mr. Nariman, who contested the will on the ground that his father was suffering from senile decay and was not in a fit state of mind when he made the will. Mr. Nariman also died subsequently. And now the will is being contested by his widow, Mrs. Shirin Bai.

PLEA OF SENILITY.

Mrs. Shirin Bai, widow of late Mr. Nariman, stated in the course of her deposition that she was married to Mr. Nariman in 1919. The late Sir Jehangir had two children—a son Mr. Nariman and a daughter Miss Dhunbai who was born a lunatic and died unmarried at the age of 22. She also stated that the mother of Sir Jehangir was also lunatic during the last eight or nine years of her life.

She further alleged that her husband, Mr. Nariman worked for 45 years at the office of his father. The witness found that the mind and understanding of the late Sir Jehangir Kothari was fading for eight or nine years before his death, and he was acting in strange and queer way. The witness recalled that in 1919, when he set out on his world tour, he handed over the keyes of his ward-robe and a will made in 1905 saying: "My dear child, this is my last will. Keep it. I am going away. Everything is yours, I may or may not return."

In this connection, prominent citizens like Sir Montagu Webb, Major Khori, Dr. Wrench, Dr. Vaz and others agree with Mrs. Shirin Bai that in his late years Sir Jehangir was suffering from senile decay.—United Press.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Government & Cottage Industries In India

Need For Local Effort But State Aid Is Essential

By V. L. MEHTA

The following are further extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Mehta recently at Poona:—

Let us first examine what the State has done or can do. Except for its recent half hearted acceptance of the principle of discriminating protection diluted with preferential—or as they call it differential—treatment in favour of British products if the State in India has done little to stimulate the development of large scale industries it has done less—though its officials have talked a great deal—for the reorganization and improvement of cottage industries. The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India was somewhat sceptical of the utility of cottage industries and subsidiary occupations in any programme of rural improvement and held that the contribution that the rural industries could make in redeeming the heavy pressure of population on the land was infinitesimal, that these industries could not hope to survive the increasing competition of organized industries and that the scope for their expansion was therefore limited. Professor Robertson and Dr. Bowley in their Report on "A Scheme for an Economic Census of India" hold, however, somewhat different view and appear to suggest that cottage industries deserve support both because of their economic utility and their social value.

In the midst of such conflicting views Government have no consistant policy of their own. But when it has been a question of opposing public demands for the rapid industrialization of the country, Government have no doubt urged the desirability of befriending the cottage worker—without actually doing so—and for a generation the most formidable argument employed against the removal of the cotton excise duty was the need for affording the protection to the hand-loom weaver. In some provinces notably in the United Provinces detailed surveys have been made of the conditions and requirements of local industries, a handful of co-operative organizations have been started and in Lucknow and Calcutta the emporiums for the sale of the products of cottage industries have recently been opened.

HAND-LOOM

The fact remains, however, that hitherto the main activity in the field of cottage industries carried on by most of the provincial Departments of Industries is confined to hand-loom weaving. In Bombay, the Co-operative Department and later on the Department of Industries have carried on demonstrations of improved appliances in different parts of the presidency and has organized 24 peripatetic schools. The activities of the staff have been instrumental in introducing some 16,600 fly shuttle-looms and other improved types of implements. A central hand weaving institute has also been opened to provide facilities for the training of persons who can re-organize the industry on suitable lines. More recently, the Department of Industries has interested itself in the formation of district industrial associations at five centres, the object of which will be mainly to assist in marketing the finished products of the weavers in the particular districts served by them, but in addition to which function they will also undertake the supply of raw materials and improved appliances, advice about production and designs and grant advances against or purchase products delivered for sale. The Association will run shops of their own to be run under the direction of the local committees assisted by a special Marketing Officer. The entire expenses of the shops are to be borne by Government and a further provision has been made against losses, all the funds being sanctioned from the special subsidy sanctioned by the Government of India out of the duties on cotton piece-goods. It is too early to judge of the results of this new move.

LEATHER INDUSTRY.

An industry which possesses no less importance is tanning and the manufacture of leather goods. A few provincial Governments have devoted some funds for the development of this industry and some have opened institutes for imparting instruction in tanning. The Government of Bombay ordered some years ago an industry into the condition of this industry, but the valuable report that was the outcome of this inquiry was not followed up by any action. Out of the subsidy for rural improvement received form the Government of India, a small sum of Rs. 25,000 has been set apart for measures to secure improvements in the preserving and tanning of hides.

Tanning with cheap and simple appliances and the manufacture of superior variety of leather goods are not being taught to Harijans and other students in Calcutta by Mr. Satish Das Gupta of the Harijan Sevak Sangh and at Nalwadi near Wardha by Mr. Velunjkar of the Gandhi Seva Sangh. If the Department of Industries freely avails itself of the experience obtained at these two centres and chalks out a line of action that secures the full exploitation of the various constituents of the carcass on the spot as is done at the two centres it will really render a valuable service at small costs, to one of the most hard working section of the community in the presidency.

GOVT. AID LACKING.

It is regrettable that no large provision is made for expenditure on cottage industries out of the grant of Rs. 7 lacs received from the Government of India, the only other items of a cognate nature being the provision of a sum of Rs. 42,000 for the improvement of buffaloes and the disposal of milk, of Rs. 17,000 for the improvement of poultry and the co-operative marketing of eggs, and Rs. 10,000 on inland fisheries. In the Report of the Department of Industries for the year 1933-34 there is a detailed mention of at least half a dozen cottage industries into which investigations have been made and for some of which some schemes can be drawn up if financial aid is available. These industries include the improvement of the bullock-ghanni, the manufacture of twine cordage and other articles from hemp, the designing and manufacture of small bone crushers for converting bones into manure, the extraction of oils from the lemon peel and the cashewnut, the preparation of dry mango pulp, and the manufacture of paper from rice straw. It is strange that when schemes were drawn up for the utilization of the Government of India grants these proposals already under investigation by the Department of Industries have some how or other been altogether ignored. To this list may be added several other articles such as honey, silk, blankets, mats, baskets, ropes, pottery, brassware, lacquer work, cutlery, paper, glass, soaps, wood-work, toys, bone and horn work and which can suitably be produced by cottage industries.

MARKETING.

The Industries Re-organization Committee appointed by the Government of the United Provinces went into this question somewhat exhaustively and came to the conclusion that the greatest need of cottage workers at the moment was State-aid towards remunerative marketing. Another principal direction in which, in their opinion, the cottage workers required help from the State was the improvement of the traditional designs and the introduction of new ones and their adaptation to new classes of goods. The third was guidance in the scientific and commercial aspects of the industries. Finance did not present much of the problem, except for the slightly larger sized industries. Even if a co-operative form of organization is devised for marketing, some form of State aid will be necessary in meeting preliminary expenses, as has been done already for the marketing of the hand-loom products. Equally essential are expert device in commercial and technical matters the absence of which along with other factors has prevented cottage industries from withstanding the competition of foreign and machine-made products. Our system of education should enable all who go through the elementary courses to get practical instruction in cottage industries. At the same time as recommended by the Sapru Committee on unemployment in the United Provinces, industrial research workshops should be opened in large numbers so conducted as to make their services available to the guilds or co-operative associations of handi-craftsmen. It is one of the Principal objects of the All-India Village Industries Association to provide technical advice and guidance and as it resources grows it expects to make these services of increasingly available for the development of various cottage industries in different parts of the country.

GOVT.'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Reference has been made to the study of the State in relation to the development of cottage industries including in this category secondary occupations as well. The responsibility of the State is great. Under this system of administration, our industries of the old type have not been helped to adjust themselves to the new environment and to the requirements of modern economic life, as the cottage industries of Japan and Turkey, apart from those European countries have adjusted themselves with considerable success. Small scale industries play an important part in the productive activities of countries like Germany. It is estimated that 90 per cent. of the industrial establishments in Germany are connected with small industries and two-fifths of the entire population is employed in these.

PUBLIC'S DUTY.

While calling upon the State to do its duty, the public should not forget that they too owe a duty to the primary producers in our towns and villages. Essential as is Government aid in the work of organization, research and marketing, it is nevertheless true that subsidiary and cottage industries can be developed by the people themselves to a much larger extent than is the case with large scale or medium scale industries which, as we see from our experience, need a large measure of State aid for prolonged periods.

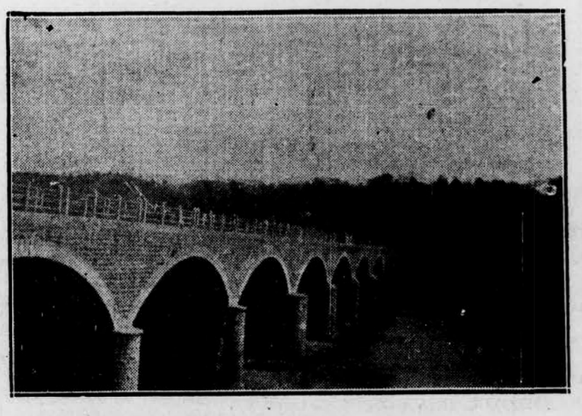
A. I. V. I. A.

A word here will not be out of place about the All-India Village Industries Association which was founded to meet this need. This institution was established in December 1934 in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the Bombay session of the Indian National Congress, but it is a separate body unaffected by and independent of the political activities of the Congress. The object of the Association is village reorganization and reconstruction, including the revival, encouragement and improvement of village industries. The Association carries on its activities through honorary and paid workers as well as members and agents and it seeks to affiliate to itself cognate bodies and grant certificates to shops for the sale of approved types products. Though it is the desire of the Association that the workers in various parts of the country may carry on activities according to the requirements of the regions where they work, the Association has formulated an immediate programme of work, the pursuit of which will, in its opinion result in considerable benefit to the country-side.

LOCAL EFFORT.

Either through the Association or outside it the public can help in diverse ways. They can form district associations to study the problems of local industries, conduct surveys, frame programmes of development, organise museums and exhibitions, assist in organising the producers preferably on a co-operative basis, link up these associations with research workshops, arrange for the supply of raw materials and appliances and place them in touch with the markets in urban centres. They should go a step further and actively convass support for the products of these industries and patronize the products themselves. All effort at national regeneration necessarily involves some sacrifice. The industrial and economic development of all countries has been achieved at the cost of tremendous sacrifice at some stage of their history when they have raised high tariff walls or granted bounties and subsidies to their industries and undergone hardships in the task of organization or reconstruction. The sacrifices elsewhere are often obligatory, enforced as they are by the State, and occasionally they have merely served to enrich those who are rolling in wealth and luxury. The sacrifice that we are called upon to make in India is not so heavy, it is voluntary, and above all it is intended not to add to the ample resources of the wealth but to supplement the scanty earnings of humble artisans and handicraftsmen.

RAITA BRIDGE ON ULHAS RIVER



The Raita Bridge on Ulhas River (Kalyan-Murbad Road) was opened on the 27th May. It connects the two talukas of Kalyan and Murbad of the Thana District, and was built at a cost of Rs. 1,15,000 by the District Local Board. Having nine spans of 41 feet each with an overall length of 495 feet, it is a high-level submergible bridge, and is expected to be submerged once in five years. It was designed and supervised by Mr. C. H. Khadlikar, Bridge Engineer of the Thana District Local Board, and the contractor was Mr. R. S. Naique of Poona.

Untarnishable Silver And Pure Iron!

Important Industrial Developments Of No Practical Value

(From A Special Correspondent)

An interesting exhibition is to be held in London on June 9th of a new process which has been perfected after many years of research, to treat silver in such a way that it will not tarnish and yet retains its beauty. There is possibly no metal whose appearance so improves with age and care or which is a more appropriate ornament than silver. Its one great demerit is the speed with which it tarnishes.

The new process treats silver with the precious metal rhodium. Rhodium is one of what are known as the six platinum metals: platinum, palladium, rhodium, iridium, osmium and ruthenium; and is an Empire product in the sense that almost the entire world output is found in Canada. Its value is greater than that of platinum and more than twice that of fine gold. In other words, by the "rhodanizing" process silver, which in its unprocessed state costs little more per ounce than tobacco, is treated with a metal which costs more like £20 an ounce!

PURE IRON

Mention of white metals would not normally suggest iron, but a research chemist has just revealed before the Royal Society that in its pure state iron possesses amazing properties.

Iron as it is commonly seen is in a very impure state, and absorbs gases from the air in weighable amounts more readily than a sponge absorbs water. Prepared and examined in a vacuum, however, it has been found possible to obtain iron of 99.999 per cent. pure, iron which is a dazzling white in colour and much brighter than either silver or platinum!

If filings of this pure metal are shaken out into the air, they absorb oxygen so rapidly and such terrific heat is evolved that 'the iron becomes molten spontaneously'—that is to say, without any heat being applied artificially.

Unfortunately these interesting revelations are unlikely to have any practical value.

MORE AND MORE TIN!

Steady Increase In World Consumption

World consumption of tin in the twelve months to February last showed an increase of 21½ per cent. Compared with the previous twelve months, according to the April issue of the International Tin Research and Development Council's Bulletin, compiled by the Hague Statistical Office.

U. S. consumption showed the biggest rise—45.1 per cent. to 68,439 tons. The U. K. expansion was 5.9 per cent. to 22,113 tons. German and French consumption was lower.

The Italian consumption was 5,625 tons, no figures being available for January and February, 1936. This compares with 4,221 tons in the year to February, 1935, an increase of 33.3 per cent.

IN MANUFACTURE.

Tin used in manufacture in the period expanded by 8.4 per cent., to about 139,000 tons. Consumer's stocks were 5,700 tons higher, compared with a decline of 9,250 tons last year.

It is pointed out that the apparent consumption of tin in the U.S.A. increased by more than 20,000 tons in the year ended February, 1936, compared with the previous year, whereas the quantity used in manufacture increased by 6,000 tons, from 54,550 to 60,770 tons. The divergence is due to the fact that consumers' stocks increased approximately 4,000 tons in the year ended February, 1936, while in the previous year they were depleted to the extent of about 10,000 tons.

Appreciable percentage increases in consumption for the year under review are recorded also for the following countries: Holland 31.6 per cent.; Czechoslovakia, 25.1 per cent.; Switzerland, 18.9 per cent.; Sweden, 17.8 per cent.; India, 16.9 per cent.; and Canada, 10.6 per cent.

A new feature in this month's Bulletin is a table of monthly production and exports for each of the nine countries concerned in the tin control plan.

The under-export for Bolivia up to the end of March, 1936, it is shown, totalled 8,081 tons; for Nigeria 477 tons, and for the Congo 599 tons. Siam has over-exported by 469 tons and the Dutch East Indies by 380 tons.

The world output of tinplate in the first two months of this year was 539,000 tons, against 511,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1935. The world production of motor vehicles in the first two months of this year totalled 865,000 showing an increase of 6½ per cent. compared with January-February, 1935.

Comparing the twelve-month periods ended February, 1935, and February, 1936, the total amount of tin used in the manufacture of tinplate increased from 48,400 tons to 52,500 tons, and the amount used in all other industries from 80,600 tons to 87,300 tons.

The world visible stocks of tin at the end of March, 1936, were 17,336 tons, representing an increase of 901 tons during the month. The proportion of stocks to the current annual rate of consumption also increased, from 11 per cent. to 12 per cent.

THE TASK BEFORE THE INCOME TAX COMMITTEE

Bombay Economics Student Examines Problem

Task before the Income-Tax Enquiry Committee, by Dindayal R. Mahadeshwar. Published by the Federal Journals Ltd., Chowpatty, Bombay.

This is a short but well-written brochure in which the author has dealt with all the three aspects of the question of Income-Tax in India—its history, present system and suggestions for the future. The author who is a prominent Post-Graduate Student at the Bombay School of Economics has traced the history of Income-Tax briefly but without missing any important detail and his suggestions for improvement in the present system are thought-provoking. His analysis of the system is painstaking and his criticism is trenchant and founded on reliable data. Mr. Mahadeshwar wants a complete overhauling of the present system and pleads for widening the scope of the Income-Tax Act.

Altogether it is a timely publication and a useful addition to existing literature on the problem of Income-Tax in India.

SOFT DRINKS FOR LOCOMOTIVES

Decision By Railway Company

Proof that locomotives, like human beings, prefer soft water is found in the decision of the London and North Eastern Railway to instal 22 new water softening plants on their system. This will bring the total of their softening plants to 40, capable of treating 3,000 million gallons of water per annum! During 1934 the existing plants removed over 1,100 tons of scale-forming material from boiler-feed water, and it is calculated that the complete system will prevent the formation of some 4,000 tons of such material yearly. The size of the water problem for locomotive engineers may be appreciated from the fact that the engine drawing Great Britain's famous "Flying Scotsman" express evaporates about 14,000 gallons of water on the single journey from London to Edinburgh, and this water contains an average of about 35 tons of scale forming material. On the 400 miles' journey north, the locomotive picks up many different types of raw water, from the hard chalky waters of the South to the soft and corrosive moorland waters of the North and Scotland.

SIND ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, June 6.

The commencement of the proceedings on next Monday of the first sessions of the first Legislative Council which during the transition period upto March 31, 1937 is being styled as the Sind Advisory Committee is being awaited with keen interest. All 25 members are now in the station.

This evening finishing touches to the new Council Hall have been in progress. This hall is situated on the south west corner of the central of the three floors of Judicial Commissioner's Court. This whole floor is having been allotted to the new Secretariat. In the northern wing of this floor are situated offices of the Chief and other three Secretaries, Financial, Home and Legislative Departments and their staff while the southern wing is occupied by the Council hall.

Calcutta, June 6.—The total contributions received up to date for the King George V Memorial Fund, Bengal, amount to Rs. 1,43,211.—United Press.

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MONDAY, JUNE 8.

The following frequencies will be used:
GSG 17.76 Mc|s (16.86 m),
GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82 m.),
GSD 11.75 Mc|s (25.53 m.)
(from 9-0 p.m. to close).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "Was It a Dream?" The story of how good music will out.
8-30 p.m. A Sonata Recital by Norina Semino (Violincello) and John Pauer (Pianoforte).
Sonata in F, Op. 6: Allegro con brio; Andante ma non troppo; Allegro vivc (Richard Strauss).
9-0 p.m. Reading.
9-15 pm. Viennese Waltzes.
9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements.
9-45 p.m. Alfredo Campoli and his Orchestra.
10-15 p.m. Kipling Reading.

Bombay Programmes:

MONDAY, 8TH JUNE
VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.

12-0 a.m. An H.M.V. Programme.
Prof. Narayanrao Vyas.
Sumran Karle Mere Mana Kausiya, Bhajan.
Madhuri Ari Suna Bansari Bhawani.
Prof. Naz Irkhan (Jaora).
Sitar, Gat, Jogia, Sitar, Gat, Bharvi.
Ashraf Khan.
Prem Panthine Kinara Kya Male, Kya Gayunre Man Marun Gumani.
Bhagwandas.
Tun Cahod Parwa Parwa, Bahirvi. Asha Andh Chhata Balwan, Kafi.
K. C. Dey (Blind Singer).
Utha Jag Musafir. Pitam Pyare Ramane.
Mehbub Jan of Sholapur.
Chalo Bindrabana, Multani. Raba Mande Avagan, Multani Khyal.
Mallikarjun Mansur.
Surang Chunariya De Ho Manga—Gaudmalhar. Barkatwa Liyo Thado, Kafi.
Pearu Quawal.
Ya Mohmed Saidana Tum Kardo Bedapar, Ye Basgayi Hai Tamanna Ye Madina.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections.
5-30 p.m. Relay.
6-30 p.m. Light Music. S.K. Joshi of Satara.
7-0 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana (Marathi). Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
7-15 p.m. Kaya Gayan. V.K. Nerurkar, B.A.S.T.C.
7-45 p.m. Jal Tarang Solos. Dattaram Parwatkar.
8-15 p.m. Commercial News and News in Hindi.
8-40 p.m. Light Music. Kumari Shamla Mazgaokar.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Talk: "International Affairs." By E. J. Gough, B.A., (Oxon.)
10-0 p.m. Ken Mac and His Dance Band. In latest Tunes.

Delhi Programmes:

MONDAY, 8TH JUNE
VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc|s.

8-0 a.m. Time Signal. "Naat" by Radha Bai of Delhi.
8-8 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Lalit.
8-15 a.m. Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala. Classical Music.
8-45 a.m. Talk: (Hindustani). "Dowry". By Kumari Shakuntala.
9-0 a.m. Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Bhairvin.
9-10 a.m. Radha Bai of Delhi Khamsa.
9-20 a.m. Wilayat Khan of Delhi.
(a) "Ik mae benam jo is dil ke paimane men hai. Woh kisi sheeshe men hai saqi na maikhane men hai." (Jigar)
(b) "Dil ki ab kuchh khabar nahin ati, Lab tak ah-i-zar nahin ati." (Bekhud).
(c) "Pat rakho na rakho tihari marzi"—(Thumari Bhairvin)
9-40 a.m. Haidar Husain of Jaipur. Sitar—Bilas Khani.
9-50 a.m. Radha Bai of Delhi. "Rahe ae jan rat bhar badli, Nazar ane na de sahr badle." (Nasikh).
1-0 p.m. Indian Recorded Music.
6-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Multani.
6-10 p.m. Wilayat Khan of Delhi. "Hangama garm ah-i-sharar bar ne kia, Ruswa-i-khas-o-am dil-i-zar ne kia." (Rind).
6-20 p.m. Karrar Husain. Jaltrang P. S. Mukherji. Sarode. Malang Khan. Tabla. (Dadra)
6-20 p.m. Radha Bai of Delhi. Thumri and Ghazal.
6-50 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Organ and Viola.
7-0 p.m. Wilayat Khan of Delhi. "Jeeta he nahin ho jise azar-i-mahabat, Mayus hun main bhi keh hun bimar-i-mahabat." (Mir Taqi).
7-10 p.m. Bhai Ghulam. Dilruba —Sham Kallian.
7-15 p.m. Wilayat Khan of Delhi. "Ji ki ji hi men rahi bat ne hone pai, Ek bhi us se mulaqat na hone pai." (Tazmeen-i-Momin bar sher Mir Dard).
7-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani). "From Here And There."
7-40 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Punjabi Pilgrim's March.
7-50 p.m. Radha Bai of Delhi. Naat
8-0 p.m. Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala Classical Music.
8-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani). "Museum of Central Asian Antiquities."
By Sheikh Ata-Ur-Rahman.
8-45 p.m. Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala. Classical Music.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Talk: (English) "Training Indian Pilots." By B. S. Leete, A.F.C.
10-0 p.m. A Studio Concert.

Calcutta Programmes:

MONDAY, 8TH JUNE
VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s.
49.10 metres, 6.109 kc|s.

12-36 p.m. Time Signal. SB. The Grand Hotel Orchestra.
Lunch Hour Selections.
Relayed from the Grand Hotel Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).
1-36 p.m. Educational Broadcast for School Students. "The Wonders of Nature" By Nripen Chatterjee.
2-6 p.m. Talk: "School Careers of Famous Man" By Kumar Sahib.
2-36 p.m. Selections from Gramophone Records.
5-36 p.m. Light Bengali Songs. Ushabaty and Ranjit Roy—Comic Duet.
5-51 p.m. Provabaty II.
6-6 p.m. Talk: "The Duty of every Citizen in controlling Smallpox." By Dr. A. Majid.
6-26 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali). Fullanalini.
6-41 p.m. Kankabaty.
6-56 p.m. Manickmala.
7-11 p.m. Binapany.
7-26 p.m. Kamalabala.
7-41 p.m. Instrumental Music. Betar Orchestra conducted by Tarak Nath Dey.
7-51 p.m. S.B. News in English.
8-6 p.m. SB A Studio (Recorded) Programme. Alternatively—If reception satisfactory—An Empire Programme relayed from Daventry.
8-51 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali).
9-6 p.m. SB A Short Classical Programme. Munshi Ahmad Hussain—Kheyal.
9-26 p.m. Bhishma Dev Chatterjee—Kheyal and Thungri.
9-46 p.m. SB Talk: "In the Realm of Realities" By Chitra Gupta
10-6 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prces, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English).

ETHIOPIANS GOING FASCIST?

ADDIS ABABA, (By Mail).

General Graziani received Christian and Mahomedan chiefs to whom he explained the Government view-point in connection with the provisional judicial administration which has been brought to public knowledge by proclamation amongst the whole population of the Empire by means of aeroplanes. The Acting Viceroy has put in evidence the importance of the task entrusted to them, emphasising that Italian Government intend to administer their subjects in accordance with the law of justice based on the absolute respect of all religious creeds, but at the same time he said that the Government will be very severe against all those who will perform rebellious acts. General Graziani received also the Abuna Cirillos with two of his Secretaries with whom he talked at length about problems connected with his function, and repeating the assurance from the Italian Government that all damages done to the churches will be indemnified. Abuna Cirillos reaffirmed his loyalty towards Italy. Both the meetings concluded with greetings to the King Emperor and to the Duce. The Viceregal Government will consider carefully the problem in connection with the Mahomedan populations and also the construction of mosques in Addis Ababa. Fascist salute is spontaneously made by the whole population in Addis Ababa.

MRS. PUSHPA & RAMAN VAKIL:
Mr. Raman Vakil, M.A., Principal of the newly-started Modern High School, V. J. Patel Road, Bombay, was a Lecturer in English at Wilson College, whilst Mrs. Pushpa Vakil, B.A., who is going to supervise the Primary Section of the School, was an assistant teacher in St. Columbia and Queen Mary School. The talented couple are very popular in the Gujarati literary circles.

CONSOLIDATE HINDU SOCIETY

Rameshwari's Temple Entry Campaign

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, General Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, writes:—

It is now nearly six weeks since the Kerala Harijan Sevak Sangh launched its Temple entry campaign in Travancore, Cochin and British Malabar. The Vaikom and Guruveyur Satyagraha campaigns of the recent past have to a very great extent created public opinion in favour of temple entry for Harijans. The Travancore Government even appointed a committee to ascertain public opinion on this matter and its conclusions though not favouring unrestricted temple entry for Harijans, were useful in attracting public attention to this question. Thus the atmosphere was very encouraging in Travancore in particular and in Kerala in general, for making another big effort in that direction. Meanwhile the Ezhavas in Travancore, who suffer from fewer disabilities than Harijans in general, were in a feverish haste to have this question of temple entry for themselves and Harijans in general, finally decided once for all by the caste Hindus. They were so very much dissatisfied with their lot, that they even thought of leaving the Hindu fold in their full strength.

CENSUS FIGURES

For those who are not intimately acquainted with the social conditions of Hindus in Travancore State the following information extracted from the Census Report of the State, taken in 1931, will be very useful::—

"The population figures of the so-called Hindu State of Travancore, classified according to religion, are very interesting and instructive. The total population, as per census of 1931, is 51 lacs out of whom no less than 16 lacs or 31--1|2 per cent are Christians, and 3-1|2 lacs or 7 per cent Muslims. In the course of a little more than a century the total population of the State multiplied 5.6 times, the Hindus 4.2 times, the Christians 14.3 times and the Muslims 8.4 times. The largest increase among Christians is due mainly to conversions and to some extent to the high fertility of Syrian Christians. . . In 1816 to 20 the State population consisted of 83 per cent Hindus, 12.4 per cent Christians and 4.6 per cent Muslims. In succeeding censuses the proportions of Hindus gradually declined and those of Christians and Muslims steadily rose, the former one more markedly than the latter with the result that in 1931 the proportion of Hindus dropped to 61.6 per cent and those of Christians and Muslims rose to 31.5 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively."

The figures of Hindu castes are still more instructive. Out of the 31-1|2 lacs of Hindus in the State, the Brahmins number only 68,000, Nayars, the predominant military class, and ranking next to Brahmins in the life of the State, over 8,68,000. Ezhavas (or Ilavas) whose status, social and economic as well as religious, is far above any other Hindu caste (except Brahmin and Nayar), as many as 8,72,000 The remaining castes are Sudras or Harijans and number as many as 13-1|4 lacs. Thus the figures of Hindu castes may be summarised as below:—

Class I: Brahmins 0.68 lakhs, Class II: Nayars 8.68 lakhs, Class III: Ezhavas (or Ilavas) 8.72 lakhs and Class IV: Other Harijans 13.42 lakhs; Total 31.50 lakhs.

OPPRESSIVE MINORITY

Thus out of a total population of 51 lacs, temple entry is denied to 22.14 lacs of Harijan Hindus, by 9.36 lacs of caste Hindus. Besides these there are some more disabilities on Ezhavas, and many more on other Harijans, including unapproachability. Ezhavas, no doubt in their despair, throw a heavy responsibility on the caste Hindus and the Harijan Sevak Sangh. There was no question of defaulting on its obligations, so far as the Harijan Sevak Sangh was concerned. Thus early in February the Harijan Sevak Sangh on the suggestion of the Kerala Harijan Sevak Sangh resolved for action in its annual session at Delhi and later budgetted for Rs. 5,000 for the Temple Entry Campaign in Kerala.

CAMPAIGN

The campaign started from the first week of April with Bhajans, processions and collection of signatures from those favouring temple entry. In order to give a fillip to the campaign, the Kerala Harijan Sevak Sangh persuaded Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru, a member of the Executive Committee of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, to tour Travancore, Cochin and British Malabar in this behalf. The workers of the Kerala Harijan Sevak Sangh have spared no pains to make the campaign effective. At Eunakkad, the Conference presided over by a Namboodri lady and attended by 4,000 people, Savarnas and Harijans, passed a resolution on the temple entry question without any opposition. It told off one of its own workers to carry on propaganda and organise temple entry work in the Cochin State. Similar arrangements were made in British Malabar also.

CHANGE HEARTS

The most important event in this campaign is the holding of the All-Kerala Temple Entry Conference on the 9th May in Trivandrum at which Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru presided. In her address she observed that looking at the problem from the point of view of Hindu solidarity, they must realise that the opening of temples to the Harijans had become essential for their very existence. She pleaded strongly that for the sake of self-preservation and for the sake of the very existence of the Hindus of Travancore, they must change hearts and remove all the disabilities of the Harijans by opening their temples wide for Harijans to enter. She also made an earnest appeal to the young Maharaja of Travancore to declare the temples open to the Harijans by a Royal proclamation. The Conference over, Mrs. Nehru toured the interior, presiding over similar Conferences in rural parts and addressing public meetings on the need for throwing the temples open to Harijans. Everywhere great enthusiasm was noticed among the people and a keen desire on the part of the Hindus to do their duty by the Harijans. It became abundantly clear, that opinion among Savarnas and specially Nayars of Travancore was overwhelmingly in favour of temple entry for Harijans. The fact that in almost all Municipal towns Mrs. Nehru was presented with addresses of welcome showed that the Municipalities representing the wishes of the people favoured temple entry for the Harijans. Mrs. Nehru who took care to find out in all gatherings addressed by her if there was any opposition from the Savarnas, to her wonder, came across none. Thus in Travancore men and women belonging to the higher castes were unanimously for temple entry for Harijans. Mrs. Nehru visited a number of villages 'en route' and exhorted the people to give their wholehearted support for temple entry. Speaking at Thattarambalam on the question of conversion of Harijans she observed that "she would not make big and impossible promises, as certain missionaries of other religions from North India were making, but that she could only promise their heartfelt repentence for the past and their tireless service in the future."

She then strongly pleaded for the need for a mental revolution in the Hindu Society. Wherever she went she made special appeal to women to take active interest in Harijan uplift work, as she believed that Harijan uplift work was mainly the work of ladies at the present stage.

RESPECTFUL APPEAL

At Vaikom which is the last town she visited in Travancore on the 17th of May, giving her impressions of her tour in Travancore, she said that her greatest joy was that she found at every place in Travancore from Cape Comorin to Purur most convincing and overwhelming sympathy for Harijan temple entry. She recalled how at Elanthoor a meeting of nearly 5,000 people was presided over by a Namboodri lady and how several Namboodries present also voted for Temple Entry. At Muttom at the Ezhava meeting, one of the leaders assured her that Ezhavas would remain Hindus and fight for their right as Hindus. She appealed to them to join the Temple Entry agitation of the Harijan Sevak Sangh and make it irresistable. She then addressed her respectful appeal to H. H. the Maharaja and also the Maharani to respond to the wishes of his people and throw open the temples to Harijans. Only by such gesture, she said that Savarnas could convince Harijans of their sincerity in doing full justice to Harijans.

SETTING EXAMPLE

The tour of Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru in Travancore came to an end at Vaikom and now she is touring Cochin State. Conditions in Travancore are very encouraging for throwing all the temples open to Harijans. It now only remains for the young and foreign travelled Maharaja to earn the lasting gratitude of the Harijans in Travancore and Hindus all over India, by throwing open the temples to Harijans. Travancore has now the opportunity of setting an example to the rest of India and we hope the Maharaja and the people of Travancore will not let slip this opportunity of consolidating the Hindu society in Travancore and of thus rendering the greatest service to humanity. Travancore and Cochin have led the rest of the country in the matter of education of masses. Will they not take similar lead in the matter of spiritual elevation of masses also?

LITERACY TEST FOR U. P. VOTERS

Reforms Commissioner's Novel Move

ALLAHABAD, June 6.

A novel move is being made by the Reforms Commissioner, United Provinces to hold a special examination for persons who intend to enrol themselves on education qualifications for the coming elections to the Provincial Legislative Assembly.

A person is required to apply before June 15 for enrolment as a voter and appear for the examination for a day to prove literacy. He will be examined in the History and Geography of India, reading, writing and arithmetic. The examination will be conducted by the Deputy Inspector of Schools in the district and other centres.

This method is being construed in the Congress circles as a move to put obstacles in the way of legitimate voters setting themselves enrolled easily.—United Press.

ITALIAN VICTORY IN ABYSSINIA

Alarm In Kenya

LONDON, (By Mail).

Significant of the real alarm felt in Kenya over the turn of affairs in Abyssinia is the air flight to London of Lord Francis Scott to see Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Colonial Secretary.

Lord Francis left Kenya by air.

This sixth son of the Duke of Buccleuch is now the leader of the Kenya settlers, and he is hurrying to Whitehall on their behalf.

Mussolini's intention to train a big Ethiopian army is the first of the several important matters he intends to bring before the Government.

Kenya settlers are very much disturbed at the prospect.

They want a Government subsidy to train a Kenya army of defence.

The second subject is a feeling that our Government is maintaining an open mind on the subject of the transfer of Tanganyika to Germany which would give Kenya dictatorship rule on their Southern as well as the Northern border.

The settlers demand a clear statement of policy on both these subjects, and also an assurance that they will be placed in control of the Governor's executive council in the colony.

FASCIST DICTATORSHIP IN NORTH IRELAND

Working Class Movements Suppressed

GOVERNMENT VEST UNLIMITED POWER IN EXECUTIVE

LONDON (By Air Mail).

A sensational report on the operation of the Special Powers Act of Northern Ireland is about to be issued by the National Council for Civil Liberties.

The Council, which since its inauguration in 1934 has done valuable work in this country in the cause of freedom, appointed the Commission following the receipt of grave reports on the state of affairs in Northern Ireland under the Special Powers Acts of 1922 and 1933.

It is understood that the Commission has come definitely to the conclusion that the position in Northern Ireland to-day is paralleled only by Continental dictatorships.

It goes on to declare that the existing conditions of rule—secured by the supersession of representative government and the abrogation of the rule of law and the liberty of the subject—cannot be described otherwise than as totally un-British.

The basis of this legal dictatorship is found in the Act of 1922 (an emergency measure to deal with the temporary crisis) and the Act of 1933 (which made the regulations a part of the permanent law of Northern Ireland).

RULE OF LAW ABOLISHED.

The Commission finds that in its disregard of religious equality and in its assumption of power to seize and destroy property without compensation the Northern Government has gravely infringed the Government of Ireland Act of 1920, which is the basis of the Northern Ireland Constitution.

In the 1922 Act the Legislature surrendered almost all its powers to the executive. The first result of the long series of non-Parliamentary regulations is that the rule of law has been abolished. The Home Minister has given himself the right to detain or intern persons for an indefinite period without trial.

A MAN IS GUILTY UNTIL HE IS PROVED INNOCENT SINCE THE BURDEN OF PROVING THAT AN ACT WAS DONE WITH LAWFUL AUTHORITY "SHALL REST UPON THE PERSON ALLEGED TO BE GUILTY."

An individual may be examined by private tribunal consisting of a resident magistrate (a political appointee) with everyone else excluded from the hearing; and to refuse to answer questions is itself a punishable offence.

An individual may be examined by a under the Act "habeas corpus" is suspended.

UNTRAMMELLED DICTATORSHIP.

The vesting of practically unlimited power to govern by decree in the Executive, coupled with the Home Minister's right to delegate his powers to purely ministerial officials, makes for untrammelled dictatorship.

No less striking than the investigation of the Government's dictatorial powers is the inquiry into the actual operation of those powers.

The Commission, which spent some time in Ireland hearing a great many witnesses, had before it a wealth of evidence proving beyond a doubt that these regulations are the very basis and instrument of government and are used continually and to the maximum.

For instance, police powers include:

Power of arrest without warrant upon suspicion or for offences under the Special Acts.

Power to stop and search persons and vehicles anywhere.

Power to search premises without warrant.

Power to seize property.

Power to arrest without warrant any person suspected of acting, having acted or being about to act in a manner prejudicial to the peace.

The report notes that little use of these drastic powers is made against the Orangemen and their sympathisers.

The Commission describes as disquieting features of the political life of the Six Counties the widespread allegations of "placing" in Government offices, the fact that important judicial and official positions are largely withheld from practising Catholics, the maintenance of the "B" Specials (a trained and organised Protestant and Orange force having control of or access to official stores of firearms and ammunition), the personal ties between the Executive and the Orange order, and last, but not least, the frankly sectarian speeches made even by Ministers.

LABOUR REPRESSION

The Northern Government, it is alleged, has freely employed Special Powers in dealing with incidents arising from the natural revulsion of the working-class against their depressed conditions.

Not only were these powers used in their full force in the October strike of 1932, but there is declared to be abundant evidence of the daily use of such powers against individuals active in the working-class movement. Domiciliary visits, searches, interrogations, detensions, and exclusion orders appear to have been freely employed in this way.

On the political side there is a large body of opinion in the Six Counties not confined to Catholics in favour of a united Ireland. In Belfast, particularly, this opinion tends to find outlet in support of Republicanism. That movement has now been deprived of all lawful modes of conducting its political activities.

When the Home Minister decides to intern for an indefinite period (upon police recommendation) any suspected person, this person is denied the right to see or communicate with legal advisers. There is no appeal against internment nor any mode for obtaining redress thereafter.

"This power is described as a flagrant violation of the principles of English law that no man shall be deprived of his liberty by an arbitrary act of the executive or be denied access to the Courts."

The report gives a number of instances of rounding up of political opponents—even from the most peaceful parts of Ireland—and their internment as suspects. The method of rounding up, it is pointed out, does not greatly differ from similar practices carried out in countries under Fascist rule.

The Commission has come to the conclusion that nothing in the material before it shows the existence in Northern Ireland to-day of conditions which the ordinary criminal law, properly enforced, would not suffice to control.

The fact that the Government has put into practice the machinery of dictatorship lends support to the widely-voiced contention that the Executive has conducted public affairs not in the interests of the community as a whole but in those of a narrow circle of its supporters and that it has usurped its position to aggravate and perpetuate sectarian disorder to this end.

PERMANENT MACHINE.

Jurists have hitherto regarded the sovereignty of Parliament and the rule of law (according to the properly defined and protected rights if the subject) as the two cardinal principles of the British Constitution. It is the view of the Commission that the Northern Ireland Government, in abrogating them, has ravished the heritage for which generations of Britons have fought and suffered.

Thus, in the guise of temporary and emergency legislation there has been created under the shadow of the British Constitution a permanent machine of dictatorship.

The National Council for Civil Liberties, which has issued the scathing indictment of the Government of Northern Ireland, was founded in 1924. Its president is Mr. H. W. Nevinson, and among the vice-presidents are:

Vernon Bartlett, Aneurin Beven, M.P., the Dean of Canterbury, Lord Faringdon, Dr. G. P. Gooch, A.P. Herbert, M.P., Professor Julian Huxley, George Lansbury, M.P., A. A. Milne, Lord Ponsonby, D. N. Pritt, K.C., M.P., Viscountess Rhondda, Dr. A. Maude Royden, Canon H.R.L. Sheppard and H.G. Wells.

A Government notification issued from Nagpur states that the Governor of the Central Provinces is pleased to direct the next session of the C. P. Legislative Council to commence at the Council Chamber in Nagpur at 12 noon on Monday, July 27, 1936:—A.P.

The bringing by land from Nepal into British India of silk piecegoods, plain and mixed, is prohibited.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Jeth Vad 3, 1992.
Muslim: Rabialaval 17, 1355.
Parsi: Deh 6, 1305.
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 15m.
Hightide: 1-22; 14-19.
Lowtide: 20-25; 7-55.

All-India Mango Show, Crawford Market.
W. I. A. A. Signs of the Zodiac Competition and Moonlight Picnic at Back Bay Swimming Baths.
Lecture on "attaining everlasting youth," by Swami Yogananda, C. J. Hall, 7 p.m.

Tuesday, June 9.

All-India Mango Show, Crawford Market.
Improvements Committee 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, June 11.

Results of B. A. Examination, University Buildings, 3 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Star of Midnight." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Silly Billies." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Akkal-no-Bardan." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Colleen." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Desire." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Graduate." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Darkest Africa." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Millionaire." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA"Amrit Manthan." Daily at 5-30, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya." Daily at 5-30, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Robinhood of El Dorado." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Miss Frontier Mail." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Rose Marie," Time as usual.
EDWARD—"The Love Defender," Time as usual.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	8 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madrass Express	10 15	13 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	...
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for passengers for Europe at 8 50

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The annual Thanksgiving Mass in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus will be celebrated at St. Ann's Church, Byculla, at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday, the 14th instant.

THE MODERN SCHOOL.

The opening ceremony of the Modern School will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Sjt. Anandshankar B. Dhruva will preside.

"D" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday), at 7-00 p.m. (S. T.).

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), when Mr. Khudabux Edulji Punegar, B.A., will give an exposition in Gujerati of the strophes 10 "et sec" of the Gatha Spenta Mainyu, Chapter II (Yasna Ha 48).

KANARA BROTHERHOOD, BOMBAY.

Volunteers who can devote some of their time for enrolling voters under the New Constitution are requested to be present at the Brotherhood Office at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Monday), to receive instructions.

Free LECTURE
"HIGHEST TECHNIQUE OF GOD-CONTACT"
9th JUNE —7 P. M.
at
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR HALL
by
HIS HOLINESS SWAMI YOGANANDA
Eminent Lecturer — Philosopher Poet from America.

REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Also the
DERBY, 1936
Watch the Aga Khan's horses win the Race!

THE EXCELSIOR
at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WILLIAM POWELL
GINGER ROGERS
In the All-American Mystery Drama.
"STAR OF MIDNIGHT"
An R-K-O. Radio Picture

137-138-139 Shows at
CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN UNITED ARTISTS'
MODERN TIMES
Also
DERBY RACE 1936.

DAKSHINA BHARAT HINDI PRACHAR SABHA

Chunav Examination Results

The following are the register numbers of the candidates who have been declared successful in the Rashtra Bhasha Visharad Chunav Examination held on 3rd May 1936:—

FIRST CLASS

11 13 15.

SECOND CLASS

1	2	3	7	8	10	12	14	18	19
20	21	22	24	25	26	27	29	32	33
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	43	
45	46	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
66	68	71	72	74	75	76	78	79	81
82	85	86	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
96	97	98	99	101	102	103	104		
105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112		
114	115	116	117	118	122	124	125		
128	130	131	132	133	134	137	138		
139	140	141	142	143	144	146	147		
148	149	150.							

Digambar Jain Maha-Sabha

The General Secretary of the Shri Akhil Bharatvarshiya Digambar Jain Maha Sabha, Seoni, C.P., writes that the all-India Digamber Jain Maha Sabha has opened a printing press entitled "Sri Digamber Jain Maha Sabha Press" at Seoni (C.P.), and its weekly organ, the Hindi "Jain Gazette" will resume its publication therefrom by the third week of this month under the Editorship of Messrs Pundit Makhanlal Shastri Nyayalankara and Sumerchand Diwaker Nyayatirtha, Shastri, Seoni.

FIRE BRIGADE DISPLAY.

A Fire Brigade Display will be held at the Byculla Fire Brigade Station to-day (Monday), at 5 p.m. (B. T.).

THE ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the above Samaj, will be held on Sunday, the 14th instant., at 8-30 a.m. in the Samaj Hall to consider the situation arising out of the judgment of the Samaj appeal, case.

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP BOOK LOST.

A "G" Ward Congress Committee Membership Book No. 68 containing 20 forms from No. 1361 to 1380 has been lost or mislaid on Sunday, May 31.

The book if found may kindly be handed over at the office of the "G" Ward Congress Committee opp. B. B. & C. I. Rly. station Dadar.

BOMBAY DIVISIONAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the above Institute, a meeting of all the Societies in Bombay and Bombay Suburbs, will be held on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 5-30 p.m. at the office of the Institute, Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay, to consider the proposed amendment to Bombay Co-operative Societies Rules. Mr. B. V. Jadhav will preside.

LAD SUWARNAKARA MITRA MANDAL.

The Hon. Secretary of the above Mandal writes:—

The "Lad Suwarnakar Mitra Mandal", Bombay, has decided to award prizes to the successful students of the Lad Suwarnakar community, for the year 1936, as follows:—

1. To the first two successful students from the Matriculation Examination, 1936.
2. To the first two successful students from the Vernacular Final Examination 1936.
3. To two girl students passing Vernacular Fourth Standard or any higher one.

Students appearing for any of the above Examinations should send in their applications on the following address before 30th June, 1936 stating there in their age, caste, Examination No. and full address, etc.

Address:—V. P. Belapurkar, Esq., President, Lad Suwarnakar Mitra Mandal, Bombay, Kushaba Kale's Chawl, near Byculla Station Byculla, Bombay.

BAN ORDER EXTENDED.

The order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. issued by the District Magistrate, Lucknow, recently restricting the entry of strikers within a radius of half a mile of the R. G. Cotton Mills and prohibiting assembly of more than five persons and carrying of lathis and other weapons has been extended for 15 days more.—A. P.

G. E. DHARAMSEY THACKERSEY HIGH SCHOOL, GIRGAON

Master Balkrishna Gopal Naik (Total 434) has stood within the first Fifty successful students among those who passed the Matriculation Examination this year.

This year's Mrs. Radhabai Phadke Scholarship has been awarded to Master Nilkanth Moreshwar Godbole (Total 389) for having stood first among the Deccani Brahmin Students sent up from the school, for this year's Matriculation Examination.

What President Jawaharlal Said At Khadi Bhandar

Gandhiji On Misleading Press Report—No Reason For Nervousness, He Assures Workers

Writing under the caption "A False Alarm", Mahatma Gandhi in the latest issue of "Harijan" says:—

When I saw a newspaper report purporting to be a summary of what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said on Khadi during his recent visit to the Khadi Bhandar at Bombay, I refused to believe it. It seemed to me to be so thoroughly contrary to what I had understood to be his considered view about khadi. I, therefore, sent the cutting to the Pandit, and the following is the reply he promptly sent me:—

"I attended and spoke at several dozen meetings in Bombay—I have lost count of them—and had no time to see reports. I spoke in Hindustani of course, and reporting was no easy matter;—and then condensed reports are apt to be misleading. The report of what I said on Khadi, however, was pointed out to me and was corrected the same day or the next day. What I had said was that for many reasons—economic, political, social—khadi was an important factor in our present programme and must be encouraged. But that I did not think that it could finally solve our poverty problem, especially if the present social system continued. This system transferred the improvements and additional earnings of the peasants to the landlord. But I pointed out that this theoretical argument did not apply to-day. For this I said that although I was in favour of big industry, I believed that even with the increase of industrialization there would be considerable room for the development of cottage industries in India. At present, of course, they were even more important from various points of view."

MISLEADING REPORT.

This position may not satisfy "wholehoggers." But it is vastly different from the misleading report. Such misreporting is the lot of the public men, especially in India, where they have to speak in an Indian language which reporters do not always understand and which has invariably to be translated into English for the purpose of transmission by wire. The moral is, the public should wait for authentic information before believing the so-called pronouncements of leaders in important matters.

From the letters I have received I see that the report created great uneasiness among some khadi-workers. To them I should like to give a warning. It is fortunate that, for all practical purposes what Pandit Jawaharlal actually says is satisfactory. He is too noble to say anything to please anybody, if he does not believe in it. The quotation from his letter, therefore, derives added weight from the fact that the helmsman of the Congress holds views favourable to khadi. But khadi-workers should know that there are many important public men outside the Congress who decry khadi and would never touch it. They should know too that even in the Congress ranks there are some who do not believe in Khadi, who are never tired of ridiculing it, and use it merely as a measure of discipline till they succeed in banishing it from the Congress programme. Khadi has progressed in spite of these obstacles. No doubt it would have made greater progress if we had not such opposition to contend against. It is a matter of very great consolation that Pandit Jawaharlal believes in khadi as he does. But what should khadi-workers do if he, on further study, finds it necessary to declare himself against it? I hope that after sixteen years of experience of khadi and its possibilities, we have sufficient number of confirmed believers whose faith in it is based on their own knowledge of its working. If it is still a derived faith, the prophecy of a great journalist will undoubtedly come true that on my death khadi will also die and that the wheels that would be broken after the natural event, would be sufficient for full cremation of the body.

WHY THIS NERVOUSNESS?

This nervousness over the false alarm is a portent, if it is a token of weak faith of khadi-workers. I suggest to them that they should examine their own position and if they have doubts about the great economic importance of khadi, let them revise their attitude. In order to help them to carry on the examination, I propose, if at all possible, in the next issue, to put my view of the importance of khadi for India from several points of view.

G. R. ABHYANKAR MEMORIAL

Congress President's Good Wishes

In his reply to a letter from Mr. B. V. Shikhare, the Secretary of Abhyankar Memorial Committee, Sangli, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, writes from Allahabad (Anand Bhuvan), "You have my good wishes in your efforts to build up a library relating to the Indian States' in memory of the late Prof. Abhyankar".

It may be recalled that a scheme of a memorial in honour of the late Prof. Abhyankar (Sangli) has been laid out and a Committee known as Abhyankar Memorial Committee has already been formed with Prof L. B. Bhopatkar, Poona, as its president and treasurer. The Committee include Mr. N. C. Keikar, Mr. S. G. Vaze, editor, 'Servant of India', Poona, Mr. J. S. Karandikar, the editor, the 'Kesari', Poona.

MADANPURA LEADS TENANTS' MOVEMENT

(From A Correspondent.)

About 50 representatives of the tenants, residing in the different streets of Madanpura including Safarabadi, Loha Chowl, Pathar Chawl, Ghelabhai Street, Huseinibaugh, Ripon Road, Sankli Street, Agripada, Bara Chawl, Mominpura and Mangil Kanduri met at the Mehfil-e-Bazmetarab (a local club) at 9 p.m. on Saturday last, under the presidentship of Mr. Mohammad Umer Rajjan, Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, to consider the draft charter of the Bombay Tenants' Rights.

The Charter was read out clause by clause and the significance of the demands contained therein was explained to the meeting. The meeting approved of the general principle of the Charter and appointed a sub-committee to suggest necessary additions and alterations.

It was also decided to form the Madanpura Tenants' Committee. A Provisional Managing Committee was elected to carry on the necessary work, with Munshi Asghar and Mohammad Shafee as Secretaries.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF KRANTI KUMAR

Mahakosal Congress President's Move

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, June 6.

When Mr. Ravi Shanker Shukla, President, P.C.C., was here accompanied by Dr. George De Silva, had an interview in jail with Mr. Kranti Kumar, who has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 124 A, at Betul, and obtained copy of judgment to prefer an appeal at Nagpur High Court. In spite of the long sentence Kranti Kumar appeared very cheerful.

At Harda on the 4th Mr. Ravishanker Shukla presided over the function of prize-distribution of newly started Physical Training Class. He was taken in procession from the station to the place of his residence.

In the evening a public meeting was organised by the local Congress workers presided over by Sjt. Chandra Gopal Misra. Ft. Ravi Shanker Shukla spoke at length on the present Congress programme. Pt. Makhanlal Chaturvedi spoke on Council Entry question and exhorted the public to support the Congress nominee. Pt. Bhawani Prasad Tiwary appealed the young men of the division to join the Volunteer Corps. A troop of volunteers was formed with Sita Ram Patale in charge.

A Harijan boy who had taken training in tailoring and weaving at Budhagar is now being sent by the Provincial Harijan Sangh to learn paper-making industry.

A letter received to-day by Dr. George de Silva informs that "in spite of the restrictions here (at Kurseong) it is much better here than the Yeravda Prison".

Address To Mr. Jinnah

The All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference presented an address to Mr. M. A Jinnah on the occasion of his visit to Shrinagar.

STRIKE LEADERS ARRESTED.

The Lucknow Police arrested six alleged leaders of the R. G. Cotton Mill strikers, three of them under Sec. 107 and three under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C.—A. P.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Mango-Minded

On Sunday Bombay went mango-mad! Thousands of people visited the All-India Mango Show which was opened on Sunday morning, at the Crawford Market by the Municipal Commissioner. Till the evening, there was a regular stream of visitors to the Market, and many of them came out from the show with large baskets of fruit, indicating that they were favourably impressed with the 335 exhibits on show there. The exhibition has succeeded in making the people mango-minded. In fact there is no reason why they should not be so. The mango is the fruit of which India may legitimately be proud. The idea of holding a mango exhibition originated as far back as 1932 and it was then thought that the Department of Agriculture and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research had a scheme on hand in this direction. But for some reason or other the exhibition never took place until last Sunday. The Bombay Presidency Fruit Growers' Association took the initiative in 1935 and after considerable propaganda, were able to hold an exhibition this year, which attracted a large variety of entries. Every article of consumption which could be prepared of mango-juice was on show. And Bombay has for years in the past been the most profitable marketing centre for the mango notwithstanding the fact that every year thousands of these fruits are exported to foreign countries.

India's Fruit

This fruit curiously has proved a puzzle to some westerners, who do not know whether to use the knife or the spoon or the fork in dealing with this "sweet nice thing"! Somehow the westerner does not seem to have as yet learnt to enjoy a mango, though he is as much tempted by it as any one else. There is no doubt that such exhibitions will popularise mango growing, which can be developed, with proper care, into one of the staple agricultural industries in the country. Mango is, perhaps, the only fruit in the country barring the banana, which can cater for the poor with the humble variety, and the rich with the rare one. Just now attempts are being made to export canned mango juice, and if this export can be encouraged by suitable propaganda in foreign countries, the industry has better chances of development. It will perhaps come as a revelation to some people that Indian mangoes are used in distant lands like the United States for purposes of ice-cream.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Taking into consideration the way it rained the other day, I thought Old Man Monsoon had come to us in right earnest and a very wet week-end was expected, but things turned otherwise except for a few black clouds in the sky.

On Sunday I happened to do a lot of motoring and noticed that the showers had washed most of the roads and ditches had formed which made motoring dangerous.

The place that came most to my notice was that turn on Mount Mary Road, on the top of the steps at Bandra. That turn which is a very small one with all those loose stones lying about might cause a fatal accident. So I hope the various municipalities will send men round them to see such dangerous portions of the road are immediately repaired.

NOTICE TO PILGRIMS.

I am told that a large number of Muslims of the suburbs go to the fair that is held annually in Thanesar in the Punjab which, is not seldom visited by cholera.

This fair comes on the 19th of this month, and as a large number of people from Bandra go there on a pilgrimage, the Bandra Municipality has issued a notice which requests those who wish to proceed to Thanesar to inoculate themselves against cholera at least a fortnight before they leave for the place.

This inoculation is to be done at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney dispensary and Bhabha Hospital at Bandra.

Bombay Muslims And The Electoral Roll

Though practically little propaganda has been done so far among the Muslims in the city to get their names registered as voters of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, the Young Muslim Brotherhood as well as the Bombay Muslim Committee has taken the work of propaganda in its hands in right earnest. The Muslim Committee has its office at 27, Kholsa Mohalla, Pydhonie, where a copy of the provisional list is kept from which those entitled to vote will find out as to whether their names appear or not. If not the Secretary of the Committee will help them to send in their application for registration. It appears that there are more than 75,000 voters in all in the Muslim constituency of the city, which is to elect four members to the Legislative Assembly and two Muslims are to be elected from the city for the Upper House.

Sentence On "Communist" Accused Criticised

BOMBAY, June 7.

Under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, a largely attended meeting of workers was held this evening at Delisle Road Maidan, to protest against the heavy sentences passed on Sjts Somnath Lahiri and Iqbal Singh, two of the accused in the Bombay "Communist Conspiracy" case. Sjt. V. B. Karnik presided.

Mr. Karnik in the course of his speech characterised the sentences as an attack on the working class movement. A resolution to that effect was passed.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1936

THE UNAO CONFERENCE

The U. P. Provincial Politica Conference, which met at Unao on Sunday, is the first provincial political conference held in the country after the Congress session at Lucknow nearly two months ago. It derives some special importance from the fact that it represents a province where the Congress President exerts the greatest influence and where the agrarian problem, which now figures so prominently in the Congress, is taking a most acute form. If, however, anybody expects, as do the British papers like the "Times", that the Socialist doctrines for which the President stands and which probably have a wide vogue in the province will so shape themselves ere long as to create a split in the Congress ranks beyond even Gandhiji's power of reconciliation, such a person will soon be undeceived. The lead given by the President of the Unao Conference and that by the Lucknow Congress Session itself preclude any split on the Socialist issue. If, however, as a result of that lead the Congress tends to become more and more a body both "of the masses and for the masses", as Pundit Jawaharlal puts it, that is hardly a tendency against which many Congressmen will object to or fight. In any case the tendency is irresistible. The function of the Congress is to make it as also the whole movement towards complete independence, completely peaceful.

Congressmen's Primary Duty

The gist of Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai's presidential address at the Unao Conference may be expressed in the following words of his own: "I have vague notions about Capitalism, Fascism and Imperialism and Socialism, Syndicalism and Communism. I had joined the Congress to fight for the liberation of our Motherland and am of opinion that so long as that is not achieved, we should avoid split amongst those who can otherwise combine to strive and struggle for the Independence of Hindustan". What is true of Mr. Kidwai is true of most other Congressmen. Their primary duty as Congressmen, in pursuance of the very creed to which they have pledged themselves, is to achieve complete independence by all peaceful and legitimate means. What are all the things they will do under Swaraj in economic, social and other spheres and what will be the methods by which those things will be done are far less urgent questions which may be occasionally considered to inspire those who struggle for Swaraj, but the discussion on which should never be carried in so far or in such a temper as to divert attention from the struggle itself or weaken it in any way.

Constructive Work

As regards the work calculated to hasten the advent of Swaraj, Mr. Kidwai attaches special importance to the two Lucknow resolutions appointing Committees to bring about closer association between the Congress and "the masses", and to devise an all-India Agrarian Programme. And he feels sure that "action on the lines of these resolutions will enable our workers and peasants to take more lively interest in Congress activities". We share the hope expressed in these lines but we must suspend judgment on the reports of the Committees concerned till they are published. There is an unfortunate tendency in certain quarters to depreciate the value of programmes already chalked out and ever to long for something new and novel and "more dynamic". So far as close association between the Congress and the people is concerned, the present constructive programme of promoting village industries is calculated and designed to promote such association in an exemplary manner. But the programme is often derided by some of the very persons who swear by mass contacts. Let it never be forgotten that "the masses" will put more trust in those who actually do some useful constructive work for them now rather than in those who only make large promises about the future.

A Great Lead

M. Leon Blum, the first Socialist Premier of France, has begun very well indeed. His speech in the Chamber and the programme he has outlined irresistibly recall to mind the first Socialist Prime Minister of England. Ramsay MacDonald came to power, not once but twice in exactly the same parliamentary circumstances as Leon Blum. And yet what a contrast there is between the two! The British Socialist ignominiously surrendered his principles and his promises to his non-Socialist supporters, the Liberals. The French Socialist has exacted support for his own programme from the Radicals. The contrast does does as much credit to M. Blum as it exposes the British Socialists. But that is by the way.

The French Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in M. Blum with a decisive majority which enables his programme to be launched with positive confidence in its future. M. Blum has not formulated anything that can be called exactly as revolutionary. But what he has—and if, as we believe, it is successfully worked—can change the face of France and possibly even of Europe. A forty hour week, holidays with pay, collective labour contracts—they are already resulting in the termination of what was truly a national strike—and a bold assault on the present regime of the "Banque de France" involve consequences to the socio-economic life of France, the value of which it is difficult yet to estimate and certainly impossible to emphasize too highly. Externally the coming into power of Socialists in France—which, incidentally, further strengthens the Franco-Russian Pact—as also in Belgium must give the Fascist world, especially Germany and Italy, something seriously to ponder over.

But what is more remarkable M. Blum has given to the whole world a lead which compels enthusiastic admiration and even revives hopes that have been dead for such a long time. Apart from his insistence on loyal and ardent adherence to collective security and to the sanctity of international contracts and engagements, the intention to nationalise the arms industry will, when enforced, constitute a far-reaching and highly positive contribution to the cause of peace. The world that knows how the arms industry has proved the spring source of war will welcome M. Blum's announcement gratefully and prayerfully. He is going to deal the greatest blow to war. If only others follow his lead!

China And Chiang

The crisis in China provoked by the continued Imperialist aggression of Japan is, it appears, developing rapidly. And this is not surprising, because no self-respecting people can possibly tolerate assaults on their independence indefinitely. It is reported that the South-West Political Council is now seriously organising resistance through the armies of the "People's Anti-Japanese National Salvation Forces." The magnitude of the task is quite undeniably tremendous and it is a moot question whether, in view of their very scanty resources as compared to the military might of Japan, the Council can successfully fight the Japanese. But the answer really will be with General Chiang Kai Shek. If the so-called Dictator of All-China joins forces, the revolt will be truly National. Given a united and determined resistance, Japanese Imperialism can yet be driven out of China, if only because the Japanese, as we hope, are not so mad as to ignore the present international situation, specially in the Far East.

INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT

Amendment Bill Examined

(BY "LAW")

I

The recent failure of two or three big commercial houses has given a prominence to the Bill to amend the Companies Act of 1913 which it would not otherwise have attained. The Bill has been subjected to a detailed criticism from the point of view of shareholders in Joint Stock Companies and of the investing public. It will doubtless be criticised by various legal associations from the point of view of legal principles and legal draftsmanship. But it seems to me that the bill has not been criticised and dscussed from what, after all, is the most important point of view, namely, that of national welfare and the industrial development of India.

Some Questions

Such a criticism and discussion is absolutely essential, for the Bill deals not only with the doubts and difficulties which have been raised by legal decisions on the Indian Companies Act of 1913; nor merely with the omissions which the working of that Act has revealed; nor merely with the machinery by which the provisions of that Act were to be carried out. In a series of new Sections numbered 87A to 87H it introduces provisions relating to Managing Agents, and speaking generally, it is the managing agents who have been responsible for the industrial development of India. Sections 87A to 87H thus fall far beyond the limits of mere legal amendment and affect the present and future industrial development of this country. I shall have occasion to consider sections 87A to 87H in detail, but at present I only wish to emphasise the fact that they deal not merely with legal technicalities but with the rights and liabilities of a class of persons who have been responsible for the industries which India possesses to-day.

What effect will Sections 87A to 87H have on the felfare of India? Will a large number of new industries grow up and prosper having regard to their provisions? Will existing industries maintain or improve their position if these Sections pass into Law? In other words, what will be the value of these Sections from the national point of view? These are questions which the reader will naturally ask himself and which I propose to consider later.

A Misconception

But here I would ask the reader to guard himself against a popular misconception. He may be told that Sections 87A-87H are sound "in principle" and are faultlessly drafted; therefore, they should be passed into Law. This is an entire misconception of the nature and function of a Companies Act. The Indian Companies Act deals with the commerce and industry of India through the medium of Joint Stock Companies; and if any of its provisions, or proposed amendments, unduly restrict or hamper commerce and industry, they are bad, however sound "in principle" or flawless in draftsmanship.

Secret Reserves

Let me give an illustration of this point. In the trial of Lord Kylsant the question of "secret reserves" of a limited company, along with very many other questions, came up before the Court. Under the English Companies Act it is doubtful if "secret reserves" can be created, for to the extent that reserves are "secret" the true position of the Company would not be disclosed to its members as is required by the Act. Sir John Simon and the other distinguished Counsel who appeared for the accused contended that in the ordinary course of business such reserves were created by the very best Companies, and that the creation of "secret reserves" was not an offence. Sir William Jowitt, the Attorney General, conceded that "secret reserves" were created by the very best companies, and he submitted that the question was not whether "secret reserves" were bad, as such, but whether they had been created to such an extent and in such a manner as to give a substantially false view of the company's position. And Lord Wright, an eminent commercial Judge, who presided at the trial, charged the jury in very much the same sense.

The reader will have at once perceived the conflict between abstract theroy and sound business. Abstract theory requires that nothing should be kept secret from the members of a company as regards profit or loss, and that "secret reserves" should not be created. Sound business, on the other hand, demands that in times of abnor-

(Continued on Page 7.)

The Catastrophe Is Coming

The British, "A Decadent And Irresponsible Nation"

By H. N. Brailsford

On Wednesday evening I listened to the B.B.C.'s broadcasts about the "Queen Mary". I was at a loss to account for all this enthusiasm and excitement.

She is certainly a graceful ship, but there are others as beautiful. It does not stir me to know that she may possibly beat the "Normandie" and the "Bremen" by a few hours in the crossing.

In a year or two—who knows?—there will be 6-inch cannon and anti-aircraft guns on the "Queen Mary's" deck, and she will be facing the hydroplanes and the submarines in the next world war.

With this reflection I began to understand. It is because the world is a disquieting and bewildering planet; it is because we know that peace is precarious, that we develop all this excessive excitement about a new ship, on the Derby, or even about "the Quins".

We are the most undecided nation on this earth, and our weakness of will contributes as much to the danger as Mussolini's brutality, or Hitler's daring, or the cool egoism of the Japanese. It is, I suppose, because we play an inglorious part at Geneva that we exaggerate our own achievement in building the "Queen Mary".

It is all quite human and understandable. But when the historians, a century after, catch a glimpse in the midst of this world-crisis of the crowds that thronged this ship, they will write us down a decadent and irresponsible nation.

Drift Continues

Time glides by. When last the League's Council met under the shock of Mussolini's annexation of Ethiopia, it did nothing. It left sanctions standing, because it lacked the strength of mind either to lift them or intensify them.

In little more than a fortnight it will meet again. One sees few signs that the will of the civilised world is crystallising. The most probable guess is that the drift will continue.

Sanctions will go on, I suppose, but they will be the old and inadequate measures which failed to stop the Duce while the Abyssinians were able to put up some resistance, and will certainly fail to bring him to his knees when all organised resistance has ceased.

At the risk of offending most of my readers, I repeat my former opinion that this is mere weakness. It cannot save Abyssinia. It cannot restore the League's authority. It will, no doubt, inflict some appreciable suffering on the mass of the Italian people.

But the economic plight of Italy should now improve, in spite of these sanctions. Mussolini is no longer obliged to buy abroad abnormal quantities of oil, steel and chemicals for the conduct of his war.

The drain on his gold resources will, therefore, diminish. It is true that the loss of the usual market in sanctionist countries for Italy's exports will cause distress to some of her industries, lead to widespread unemployment.

Italy Can Survive

That she can survive; she went through just such an experience during the world-slump.

Sanctions have reduced her export market by 40 per cent.; but the slump halved it. This will not force her to sue for terms.

One is apt to forget what a resolute people will bear under the spur of national ambition. The Germans endured a complete blockade, of foodstuffs as well as raw materials, through four bitter years.

I doubt whether the pacific measures suggested for the stiffening of sanctions would make any great difference. To close League ports to Italian ships would inflict some loss, but half the world would still be open, including virtually the whole of America, South and North—for the South is dropping away from the League. To withdraw ambassadors would be a moral gesture only.

After a year or two of such measures what might we expect? That Mussolini would abandon Abyssinia? Certainly not.

He might agree to some frontier rectifications, or offer terms as to the railway and Lake Tsana of some small value to the British and French Empires. Is that what you expect from sanctions?

There is (as I have argued from the beginning) just one effective way of dealing with this reckless, but able, dictator, and that is to cut his communications by sea.

If Mr. Baldwin had been a Pitt or a Palmerston that is what he (or Mr. MacDonald) would have threatened early last year, and done last October.

If I believed, as I suppose he does, that the British Empire is a divinely-appointed instrument for the better government of the heathen, that is what I should have done in his place.

Since I think it chiefly a device for insuring the overseas investments of the ruling class, I am not in favour of this measure. None the less, this is what intelligent imperialists and resolute Leaguers would both demand.

Enemy Of To-morrow

It would certainly work, and after a swift but costly struggle in the air and on sea, it would not only free Abyssinia but end Mussolini's dictatorship.

At the same time, it would relieve the Empire from a mortal peril. For the perception is now fairly general that the establishment of a hostile Power, much stronger than we had supposed, on the flanks of Egypt, the Soudan and Palestine and across the

(Continued on Page 14.)

Frankly Speaking

BEYOND THE LIMIT

Writing the other day on the refusal of the authorities to refer to the University in order to verify whether or not a person claiming to have passed the matriculation examination in a particular year has made a valid claim, we thought unreasonableness could not go much further. We were mistaken. Official unreasonableness can go and has gone much further in this very matter. In reply to a letter from the Collector of Surat, asking whether "a copy of the certificate of passing the Inter Arts examinations or higher examinations including the degree ones will do in lieu of a matriculation certificate, the Chief Secretary, Political and Reforms Department, writes to say that such other certificates would not do for the purpose of registration. The authorities responsible for this decision could not be unaware that one cannot get a higher certificate like an Inter-Arts or B. A. certificate unless one passes the matriculation examination. But it is difficult to reason with persons who refuse to listen to reason.

UNWORTHY EMULATION

The registration authorities in U. P. seem to be nearly equally unreasonable. It is understood that a person in the province claiming the literacy franchise is required to appear for an examination for a day to prove his literacy, when he is to be examined in the History and Geography of India, reading, writing and arithmetic. If a special literacy test is at all necessary, one cannot but wonder why it should go beyond reading and writing. The local Congress circles naturally regard this procedure as a move to put obstacles in the way of eligible voters getting themselves enrolled in large numbers. We are sure, however, that in one way or other the local Congressmen and their supporters will triumph over all such obstacles and frustrate the whole policy behind them.

CHALLENGE TO GOVERNMENT

The all-Bengal Lawyers' Conference which was held in Barisal has done well to record the emphatic protest of the legal profession against the Government policy with regard to the detenus. In a resolution they have urged the Government to try in the open Court all persons detained or restrained under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act or the Terrorist Outrages Rules. This is a challenge which the Government cannot ignore for it represents the legal opinion of the province. But the Bengal Government as well as the Government of India have so persistently refused to listen to public opinion in this matter of the detenus that it is unlikely that they will accept even this unequivocal challenge from those whose opinion on legal matters is worthy of the greatest respect.

THE ORIENTAL'S PROGRESS

The report of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company for the year 1937 shows highly gratifying progress in every direction. The new business for the year amounted to 48,858 policies assuring over Rs. 889 lakhs, showing an increase of 6,480 policies and over Rs. 127 lakhs in sums assured on the figures of the previous year. The premium income of Rs. 266 lakhs exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 26 lakhs as compared with that year's increase over the preceding year's increase of about Rs. 21 lakhs. The figures show that this premier life assurance company of India continues, year after year, to hold its prominent position in the country. It is most gratifying to learn from the speech of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors, at the last annual general meeting that among the life assurance companies in the British Empire the Oriental stands tenth, the firss nine consisting of five British, two Canadian and two Australian companies. Let us hope that ere long the Oriental will go higher up still in the sphere of life assurance.

"Shocking Result"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Let me congratulate you for your leader in your issue of to-day criticising "the Shocking Result," as you rightly call it, of the Matriculation examination. You have struck the right chord. What has, unfortunately, been happening for sometime past is that these results of the examinations are taken by the public as a settled fact and it is considered that if students have failed it must be due either to their not having devoted time to their studies or to their bad luck. There are a few protests here and there and some letters to the Press; and we hand over our youngmen again for the next year to the tender mercies of the University authorities. It is merely putting up a smoke-screen to say that the standard of students is extremely low and that the large number of failures at the last Matriculation examination was due to the fact that different schools had sent up students for the examination without any rigid scrutiny. A few years back I remember, if I remember rightly, the percentage of passed students was even more than 50. Even the year before the last it was about 45. Last year it came to 35 and this year it is 28. Surely, the schools have not gone down in their teaching standards and the students have not gone down in their studies during the two or three years to this extent. There must be some deeper and sinister reasons behind all this. We have been hearing a lot about Indian students flocking to the University Matriculation examination and then to the colleges, and I seriously apprehend that what you call the "slaughter of innocents" has not come about merely as an accident or as a chance. It appears that the University authorities,—I do not know whether it may be the Syndicate or the Senate or what,—have laid down that the standard of examinations must be screwed up in order to bring down the percentage of Matriculates as low as possible. As I am not on the University Senate or Syndicate I am not conversant with the wheels which are working within (though I know this much that there are wheels and wheels working within the academic circles); but any layman can see this that the heavy percentage of failures cannot have happened merely due to the ineligibility of students or to their low standards. Psychologically, the result of these failures is bound to work a tremendously adverse effect upon the minds of young boys, many of whom would suffer henceforward from a sort of defeatist complex. There are surely members of the Senate who must be feeling for the adverse fate of the students. They must press, as we all outside

(Continued on Page 7.)

WITHOUT COMMENT

The Royal Consul-General for Italy has issued the following cable received from Rome:—

The interview granted by Il Duce to the correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" has created a stir in international circles. The correspondent stated in his message that he was convinced that Sgr. Mussolini desires peace, that he is profoundly conscious of the inevitable consequences of any other policy, and that he speaks for the entire Italian people. The Italians are aware of the vast work to be done in the new territories, which may engage them for the next 50 years. Italian policy aims at achieving security in Abyssinia and peace in Europe. So Italy will not take any initiative that might disturb the peace of Africa or Europe.

* * * *

The Indian Congress Party is faced with a new and difficult problem, says the London "Times", commenting on the existence of "differences in policy and principle between the Socialist and the Capitalist wings".

Couldn't our London confrere's "Riga Correspondent" link this up with Moscow gold entering India via the Red Shirts of the Frontier? Or is British journalism losing all its characteristic enterprise?

* * * *

"It is too early to forecast the outcome of the struggle within the party", adds the Conservative Imperial journal, "but it does not seem likely to end in any solid agreement between the advocates of the two rival philosophies, even Mr. Gandhi is again called in to find a formula of reconciliation".

Gloomy prospect for India! Disunity and disruption among Congressmen! End of the Nationalist movement! Agitators finish each other! We can visualize our distinguished confrere smacking its distinguished lips.

Many an Englishman, reading the above over his bacon-and-eggs must have said with a twinkle in his eye, "If the 'Times' says so, it 'must' be right."

* * * *

But was it not John Bright who declared once that he was never sure he was right until the "Times" said he was wrong?

* * * *

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru On Socialism

I—NO LOGICAL SCHEME FOR INDIA

By Sir Jehangir C. Coyajee, the well-known Indian Economist.

—Bori Bunder.

No claim is advanced, however, for Sir J. C. Coyajee to be a well-known logical genius!

* * * *

In a recent speech, Mr. Eden forecast an early German reply to the Britain.

How very like our local meterological authorities and their "early monsoon" forecasts!

* * * *

The British Government, said the Foreign Secretary, are "fully alive to the need of watching an opportunity to secure an agreement for limitation and reduction in world armaments."

Hence the modest increase of a few hundred military aeroplanes, speeding up of arms manufacture, establishment of a Co-ordination of Defence Ministry and other such preparations for peace!

* * * *

Here is a testimonial to Britain's efforts for Peace from Andrew Gilzean of Edinburgh—

"The present Government, elected to maintain peace, immediately launched out on the biggest peace-time armaments programme this country has ever seen."

But this, Mr. Eden may well protest, is not taking a "realistic view of the situation".

* * * *

"If history be a guide for the future", the plain Edinburgh-man added "and not merely something to read at the fireside on a winter's evening, its teaching bears out that armaments have ensured war and never prevented it."

What is more to the point is that armaments have ensured profits and never prevented them!

* * * *

A Swedish pacifist lady wants all Governments to include a chapter on Peace movement in the History Text Books taught in their schools.

But, then, what is the good of having any History Text Books at all?

* * * *

General Graziani has told the Abyssinians that the Italian Government intend to administer their subjects in accordance with the law of justice.

What? But we had thought that Abyssinia would be governed by the law of Fascism!

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(By ZANDHYALA)

While the French franc is hanging like the Damocles 'Sword in the horizon of the financial world with the probability of a currency chaos in the months ahead, operators in the different markets have adopted a hesitant attitude, awaiting further developments in the realm of High Finance. The latest developments in the realm of international politics are also restricting the activity of the market operators from undertaking fresh commitments. The military preparations of Italy, even after fulfilling her cherished desire, and the Canton ultimatum to the Nanking Government to resist Japan even to the point of war, are viewed with apprehension by many, as these incidents carry with them the germs of an international conflagration.

Socialist Premier In France

The fate of the franc is still an uncertain affair. Despite the announcement of M. Leon Blum, the first Socialist Premier, that his administration would countenance no measure of expropriation and that he is adverse to the devaluation of the currency, the flight of capital from France has assumed enormous dimensions during the past few days, thus reducing the reserves of the Bank of France to the bed-rock minimum. Neither the orthodox measures of the Bank of France, nor its unofficial instructions to other banks not to sell either gold or forward francs, have mitigated the continuous exodus of huge quantities of the yellow metal from the country.

This opportunity has been availed of by the continental speculators to concentrate their bear attacks on the French franc with the result that it has fallen at the time of writing to 76.22 in terms of the sterling. The weakness of the franc is also reflected in the exchange value of the dollar, as it is a gold currency and as the arbitrage operations pull all the gold currencies together.

The Dutch guilder has also shared the fate of franc this week, and the Bank of Netherlands rate has been raised to 4½ per cent. this week.

Policy Of The Socialist Premier

M. Leon Blum has formed his first Socialist Cabinet not under a very happy circumstances. His announcement to introduce the 40-hour week and his appeal to the Labour population to submit all their grievances to the arbitration board, may prevent the strike from spreading to the different industries in the country.

But his financial policy to steer the country from the present currency crisis is of a very doubtful efficacy. Like many of his predecessors as M. Flandin and others, M. Blum is trying to follow the same orthodox policy of adhering to the gold standard, and of giving relief to the unemployed by means of a cheap money policy, and programme of public works. All these measures have failed, and the fruits of deflation are bitterly tasted by all. In view of the chronic budgetary deficits, the increasing expenditure on armaments, and the apathy of the investing public to the French Government loans, it is really a Herculean task for a Socialist Premier to get out of the present political and financial tangle.

Effects Of The Devaluation Of Franc

What will happen if the franc goes off the gold standard? Of course, the time-honoured gold standard will be at an end. But the immediate effects depend upon how and upon what steps France chooses to devalue her currency. It appears very probable, than an embargo on the gold exports may be imposed accompanied by some form of exchange equalisation fund which would endeavour to control the depreciation of the French currency.

One serious consequence will be the inability of the British Exchange Fund to control the sterling-franc with the result of a disturbance in the relation between gold and sterling. A mere embargo without any definite idea regarding the extent of devaluation by a Socialist Government may accelerate the present outflow of capital which might result in a permanent under-valuation of the currency. And so it is believed in many quarters that France, after the Belgian model of 1935, may attempt the devaluation of the franc by about 30 per cent of its gold value.

Effects Upon Other Currencies

Such a devaluation need have no immediate effect on the relative values of sterling, dollar and gold. Britain and America may set up a stable relationship between dollar and franc provided the present parity of the dollar to the gold (35 dol. per ounce) is assured. Of the anticipated disruption of the "gold-bloc" which is sure to follow the devaluation of the franc, the greatest obstacles for the international currency stabilisation will be removed, and the economic recovery may be rendered possible in the whole world.

Drop In The Gilt-Edged

Despite the extremely sluggish conditions prevailing in the money-market, and the absence of the sale of Treasury Bills, the gilt-edged securities have suffered the loss of a few points following a drop in the Indian sterling securities. The probability of some serious complications in the future course of internatonal politics is the only bear factor operating upon the gilt-edged, and the 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper has fallen to Rs. 98 this week from its glorified height of Rs. 99/14 a few days ago.

Reduction In The Bank Rate?

A strong rumour is current in market circles that the Reserve Bank of India is attempting to reduce its rate to 2½ per cent. from the existing 3 per cent. Of course the bank-rate in India is the lowest in the whole of Asia, but it is higher than that prevailing in some of the important centres as London and New York. Of course, it is a remarkable achievement of the Government of India to borrow funds at a rate below that of the bank rate, while New York, a highly developed financial centre, has to pay about 1¼ per cent above the bank rate for the recent Treasury Loan of 600 million dollars. Though the Conversion of the 3½ per cent. Paper into a 3 per cent. one may be ruled out as being impracticable, it is believed that the authorities of the Reserve Bank are serious to carrying out the cheap money policy to the hilt, so as to facilitate the economic recovery in the country. And so a further reduction in the Bank-rate to 2½ per cent. seems very imminent; though it does not possess much significance in view of the disintegration of the money-market, the gilt-edged securities are bound to register higher levels despite any political uncertainties, and it will not be a surprise to see the 3½ per cent. G. P. quoting above par after a few days in such an eventually.

With a gradual rise in the values of the gilt-edged, investors should naturally turn their attention for safe investment, to some scrips like the Central Banks and some Insurance Companies.

Indian Exchange Bank

The Indan mercantile community welcomes with a sigh of relief, the proposal to start an Indian Exchange Bank in London under the 'aegis' of the Central Bank of India, as it satisfies one of the long felt needs of providing adequate facilities for financing the export trade of India. Various proposals have been made from time to time to start an Indian Exchange Bank under the 'aegis' of either the Imperial Bank or the Reserve Bank, and the majority report of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee has recommended the establishment of a separate Exchange Bank in India. The strong opposition of the foreign Exchange Banks in India, and the fear of powerful competition of these exchange banks, have prevented the authorities of the Central Banking institution to venture on this bold plan of starting an Indian Exchange Bank.

Demonstration Of The Indian Genius

Sir S. N. Pochkhanavala with a view of snatching the opportunity is flying to Europe to make preparations for the starting of the 'Central Exchange Bank of India' under the aegis of the Central Bank which stands to-day as a monument of remarkable success of the Indian genius in the affairs of high finance. Sir Sorabji, with finance in his blood, and with a quarter century of practical experience in the field of Banking, will be able to prove to the world with his indefatigable energy that Indians, if sufficient opportunities are given, will acquit themselves as creditably as any other nationals, in conducting business in the realm of high finance and particularly the exchange business.

Difficulties Of Indian Exporters

The discrimination shown by the Exchange Banks in India in favour of foreign exporters has been a serious handicap to the Indian exporters. The Indian exporters are usually allowed D. P. terms whatever credit they may enjoy, while the foreign exporters are invariably given D. A. terms. This is one of the many difficulties which the Indian exporters are experiencing at the hands of the foreign exchange Banks.

Support The New Venture

As the Reserve Bank of India has failed to take the necessary steps in this direction, the Indian mercantile community can lend their weighty support to this new venture which is sure to break the monopoly of the foreign exchange banks, and which will dispel from the minds of the foreigners the idea that Indians are not capable of undertaking the exchange business. Such a venture is sure to enhance the prestige of Indian commercial community in the financial world, and is sure to meet with success if the necessary support is given by the mercantile community in India.

No Split In Congress

Bhulabhai Desai Denies Press Reports In London Interview

JAWAHARLAL AND C. P. BOARD AGREED ON ESSENTIALS

LONDON, June 7.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai arrived in London from Vichy, where he was undergoing treatment for liver trouble. He told Reuter that the said visit was purely a personal visit to friends. He deplored the newspaper suggestions that there were differences in the Congress.

Mr. Bhulabhai said he and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru had differences, just as Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald "but that does not mean we two cannot work together".

He added that Pundit Jawaharlal and the Congress Parliamentary Board agreed on essentials of the National fight, and would continue until the battle was won.—Reuter.

Jawaharlal Explains Basis Of Socialism

(Continued from Page 1.)

and of vested interests tries to crush it. Others move in a different way and naturally and gracefully incline to an alliance with Power and the top-dog. That power in India is British Imperialism.

WHAT HE SEEKS.

"But words and labels confuse. What I seek is an elimination of the profit motive in society and its replacement by a spirit of social service, co-operation taking the place of competition, production for consumption instead of for profit. Because I hate violence, and consider it an abomination, I cannot tolerate willingly our present system which is based on violence. I seek, therefore, a more enduring and peaceful system from which the roots of violence have been removed, and where hatred shrivels up and yields place to nobler feelings. All this I call Socialism."

Coming to the question as to whether Socialism can be introduced in India, Panditji says:

"How this will come to India I cannot say, what intermediate steps there will be, what crises to overcome. But I know this that without some such effort we shall not solve our problems of poverty unemployment. If there are other ways why do not my critics place them before the country, instead of getting angry at something which they do not like or perhaps do not understand.

"But before Socialism comes, or can even be attempted, there must be power to shape our destiny; there must be political independence. That remains the big and all absorbing issue before us, and whether we believe in Socialism or not, if we are serious about independence, we must join forces to wrest it from unwilling hands."

DEMOCRACY.

Dealing with the question of Congress programme and Constituent Assembly, President Jawahar says:—

"I believe in full democracy, political and economic. For the moment I work for political democracy, but I hope that this will enlarge itself into social democracy also. The Congress has laid down the only possible democratic procedure for settling our problems—that of a Constituent Assembly. I cannot understand how any person who calls himself a democrat can object to this or seek another way. But people who talk of the unthinking millions of India, as the signatories of the Bombay manifesto of 21 did, and object to vital problems being placed before them, probably would not like to be called democrats."

Concluding, Pandit Jawaharlal puts some straight questions to his critics. He asks them:

"Do we stand for a democratic solution of our problems? That is a question I should like to ask my critics. If so, then why all this shouting and trembling and wrathful utterance when I place these problems before our people and try to make them think of them? I have hardly mentioned Socialism to them except incidentally, but I have laid stress on the amazing poverty of our people, the vast unemployment of our peasants and workers and middle

(Continued in Col. 7.)

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT

(Continued from Page 6.)

mal profits, the full extent of the profits should not be disclosed to the members, but that a "secret reserves" should be created in order to meet periods of unusual depression. And in the end, this non-disclosure is for the benefit of the shareholders himself, for with abnormal profits there would be a clamour for high dividends, and if such high dividends were paid the company might find itself unable to face difficulties in periods of depression and the shareholder would lose his capital or a large part of it. In spite of the revealations of the Kylsant Case about "secret reserves" the English people, with their practical good sense, brought no bills in Parliament to do away with "secret reserves" nor were prosecutions launched against companies keeping such reserves. They realized that it was part of sound business which ought not to be interfered with simply because in a few cases the practice was abused.

The application of this illustration to the Managing Agency system is obvious. The fact that one or two Managing Agents have resorted to practices which are wrong would not show that the whole system requires legislative interference. In my next article I shall consider how it is that the system has worked so long and whether there are any grounds for seeking to restrict or control it. In this connection I shall examine Sections 87A to 87H and will show how little light there is to be obtained from the statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill. Among other things I shall invite the reader's attention to Section 87A (2), a piece of confiscatory and expropriatory legislation which somehow seems to have strayed into "A Bill further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1913, for certain purposes".

(To Be Continued)

"SHOCKING RESULT"

(Continued from Page 6.)

the University press, for a thorough searching enquiry as to the whys and the wherefores of this tremendously high percentage of failures at the Matriculation this year and I may say the increasingly higher and higher percentage of failures every year. There were strong protests lodged at the English paper set down for the Matriculation examination this year. I remember that in former years when there were complaints against the severity or strictness of any paper, there was a particular percentage of marks given "ex gracia," to students. Has it been done so this year in the case of the English papers? People who were responsible for setting up these English papers laid down a standard which might be suitable for college boys or even for graduates, but not for young boys coming up from their schools to attend the Matriculation examination. Who is to enquire into all this and who is to lay down that blunders have been committed or that a wrong policy has been followed by people in authority at the expense and the cost of young boys? That is the reason I demand,—and I hope thousands of parents must be sympathising with my demand,—that the University Senate should appoint forthwith a Committee to enquire into all these grievances and complaints, with instructions to submit an early report. Cases of students who have failed or failed to get exemption even by one mark are numerous, and such cases should also, as you rightly suggested, be reconsidered in all fairness.—Yours, etc.,

A PARENT.

Bombay, June 6.

SIR JOHN FOSTER FRASER DEAD

Noted Journalist And Author Passes Away At Age Of 68

LONDON, June 7.

Death has occurred of the noted journalist Sir John Foster Fraser.—Reuter's Special.

(Born in Edinburgh on 13th June, 1868, John Foster Fraser was turned loose in a library for a number of years after finishing his education. After leading a journalist's life at some of the county town he became reporter in the House of Commons in 1892. In 1895-96 he spent sometime on cargo boats in the Mediterranean, after which he commenced a cycle-tour which took him through 17 countries covering 19,237 miles in 774 days, being the longest ride then on record.

He also visited Siberia and Manchuria in 1901. Later he visited the United States and the Continent. In 1906 he was in Russia which was passing through a famine. In 1910, he passed the Sahara with a camel caravan and was in Panama in 1912 and Argentina in 1913. During war he was in Russia in 1915. He was the Chairman of the National War Lecturing Committee in 1914. He visited United States and lectured on the part played by Britain in the Great War. He helped in raising the 23 million dollar Liberty Loan for which he received thanks from the United States Treasury.

During recent years he had travelled much and written extensively on post-war problems. He visited United States in 1929 on Navy reduction mission.

He was Chairman of the Literary Section of the Faculty of Arts (London) and elected Academie Diplomatique Internationale in 1932.

He was keenly interested in and was on the Council of the Near and Middle East Association. He has written a number of books on topical subjects including "Russia To-day (1916)", the "Red Passport"; "Red Russia"; "Real Siberia" and about other countries which he visited. He was knighted in 1917.)

Acharya Kripalani's Movements

ALLAHABAD, June 7.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the all-India Congress Committee, who left for Unao yesterday, will be out from the headquarters for nearly one month. He will be back to Allahabad after the next Working Committee meeting which will be held in Wardha on June 29.—United Press.

C. S. NAYUDU FOR LONDON

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, June 7.

C. S. Nayudu arrived this morning from Indore and is leaving to-night for Karachi to catch the west-bound 'plane from Karachi to London on Wednesday, as there is no accommodation in the 'plane from Delhi. From Karachi he reaches London on the 16th June.

STOP PRESS

ITALIAN KING REVIEWS MECHANISED CORPS

ROME, June 7.

Men in hideous masks and shroud-like robes standing motionless in lorries were the grim section of the up to date mechanised Army Corps. They marched the streets and were reviewed by the King. They were a detachment of the "Chemical Warfare" section. They had their hands encased in gas-proof gloves. By their sides ranged tubes, cylinders and other paraphernalia of their trade.

Twenty-five thousand troops were represented in miniature in extensive mechanisation of the whole army.—Reuter's Special.

PARTIAL SETTLEMENT REACHED

PARIS, June 7.

With M. Leon Blum as mediator, the Conference of Employers' and Workers' Organisations reached a partial settlement on wages, recognition of Trade Unions and recognition of Workshop Committees.

The question of the employers' condition that strikers should return to work is still outstanding. The workers on their side are conferring thereon.

Without awaiting conclusions of negotiations Paris builders have decided to strike to-morrow.—Reuter.

Postpone Decision On Contesting Elections

"Negotiations For Amicable Arrangement Fairly Progressing"

ANEY'S PLEA AT DEMOCRATIC SWARAJ PARTY EXECUTIVE MEETING

The fact that negotiations for unity between the Indian National Congress and the Congress Nationalist Party, were fairly progressing and that there was a hope of an early compromise on the issue of Communal Award, was mentioned by Mr. M. S. Aney, at the Central Executive Committee meeting of the Democratic Swaraj Party, held on Sunday afternoon, at the Sardar Griha, Bombay.

About 60 members from various centres were present, and Mr. Aney presided.

He was able to convince the members that a decision at this stage in favour of contesting the forthcoming elections, in opposition to the Indian National Congress, would put an end to further negotiations and the chances of an agreement would vanish for ever.

Accordingly a resolution was passed by the meeting to the effect that negotiations should be continued, and that the Party would officially fight the elections, in case of failure to reach an agreement.

The meeting which commenced at about 1 p.m., and lasted till about 5-30 in the evening, was not open to the Press, though some newspapermen were allowed to watch the proceedings on an "undertaking" that they would not report the discussions, except publishing the official statement issued at the end.

Prominent among those present at the meeting were Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. Ramarao Deshmukh, Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Mr. L. V. Bhopatkar and Mr. B. H. Jatkar.

The most important item on the agenda was regarding the Party's programme for contesting the forthcoming elections to the legislatures under the new Constitution. Prolonged discussions were held on this question.

"SATISFACTORY CORRESPONDENCE"

Mr. Aney, it is stated, explained to the members how far the negotiations had progressed, and said that the correspondence on this question between Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and himself was fairly satisfactory. He had carried on similar correspondence with Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad, and he expressed the hope that the negotiations would prove successful at an early date.

Mr. Aney, it is understood, referred to the statement made by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru on the Communal Award, while he was on tour in the Punjab. Mr. Aney put forth the suggestion that the Indian National Congress should either officially approve of the views given expression to by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, or in the alternative, the members of the Congress should be given the "freedom of conscience", whenever issues involving the Communal Award cropped up, either inside or outside the legislatures. One of the two suggestions if accepted by the Indian National Congress, would pave the way for an agreement, in his opinion.

STAY YOUR HAND

Mr. Aney is stated to have advised the meeting to stay its hand without arriving at a decision at this stage on the question of contesting the elections, so that the negotiations might continue unhampered. Some members suggested that the Party should proceed forthwith to set up an election board and nominate the Party's candidates. But Mr. Aney replied that such a step would imply the automatic termination of negotiations, and it was not advisable.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar was of the opinion that the negotiations should be continued, and no difficulties should be placed in the way of those who were negotiating. Mr. Kelkar suggested that individual members of the Party might be advised to contest the elections independently and at a later stage, if the negotiations broke down, the Party could then officially carry on the election campaign.

Mr. Ramarao Deshmukh, on the other hand, felt that the Party should proceed with the electioneering campaign, irrespective of other consideration.

"DEFEATIST MENTALITY"

It was left to Mr. M. N. Talpade to deplore the "defeatist mentality" of those who advised patience. He was in favour of starting the election campaign by the Party.

Several speakers expressed the hope that the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress would recognise the validity of the claims put forth by the Democratic Swaraj Party. The Congress should not forget that in a contest between the Congress and non-Congress candidates, the sympathies of the Democratic Swaraj Party members would always be on the side of the Congressmen.

After a lengthy discussion a resolution was passed to the effect that as it was necessary that the legislatures should be captured by the Nationalist-minded persons, the Party should seek co-operation of all such political organisations and in case such co-operation was not forthcoming, the Party should officially run candidates for election.

The meeting wished success to the negotiations between Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress and Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, President of the Congress Nationalist Party, with a view to send a strong united Nationalist Party inside the legislatures.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT AND AWARD

By another resolution the meeting recorded its appreciation of the views expressed by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru on the Communal Award at Lahore, condemning it whole-heartedly, and hoped that he would persuade the Congress Working Committee to accept his views.

The meeting expressed its determination to continue its efforts to get the Communal Award annulled which was not a "settled fact".

Other official business was transacted at the meeting. Representatives were appointed on the Executive Committee of the Congress Nationalist Party.

An official statement of proceedings was issued later.

Immediately after the meeting, Mr. M. S. Aney, before leaving for Yeotmal, was interviewed by our representatives. Mr. Aney said, "I am hopeful of a compromise between the Indian National Congress and the Congress Nationalist Party, and I will do my best to bring it about, at this juncture."

(Continued From Col. 3)

classes, on the progressive deterioration of all classes except the handful at the top. That has been my sin in the eyes of that handful. But that is the only picture that comes before my eyes when I think of India. I cannot rid myself of it, try as I may. It is not a pleasant picture. I do not like it, and, as I see it, sometimes my blood freezes within me, and sometimes, it boils with indignation that such things should be."—United Press.

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A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

Plight Of Africa

Happy Hunting-Ground Of European Imperialisms

Italy's triumph in Ethiopia completes four centuries of a territorial transition that now embraces the whole of the once-Dark Continent of Africa with its 12,000,000 square miles and about 150,000,000 inhabitants, writes Mr. Wilson in the "New York Times."

Omitting the single and comparatively unimportant exception of Liberia, a Negro republic on the Atlantic seaboard, the whole of Africa has been brought under the dominion of White men of European origin.

Il Duce won his war despite the League of Nations and despite the British Empire. The security promised by the League has been severely shaken, and questions are asked. Is it probable that the present partition of Africa will be permanent? Three colonial powers—Spain, Portugal and Belgium—are minor countries unable of themselves to defend their colonies against attack by a strong dictatorship. Yet these possessions cover in the aggregate 1,850,000 miles, with 17,500,000 people.

EFFECTS ON BRITAIN.

The refusal of Italy to submit either to the League supported by the British Empire or to a peaceful settlement of the Ethiopian question with France and Britain outside the League has himiliated Britain and affected her interests in three ways:

(1) The Cape-to-Cairo corridor under British control is now flanked by a Power strong in Europe as well as in Africa, instead of by an independent Ethiopia, only strong in herself. Ethiopia adjoins the Sudan, Uganda and Kenya Colony.

(2) Britain's route to India through the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal and the Red Sea has become a line of Italian communications, naval and military.

(3) Italy now controls Lake Tana, out of which flows an important tributary of the Blue Nile, a river essential to the irrigation of the Sudan and Egypt.

Italy has been credited with a desire to build up a consolidated East African empire. By conquering Ethiopia she has united that country with the previously separated colonies of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. There remains Libya on the Mediterranean, and Libya is separated from the Greater Ethiopia by Egypt and the Sudan, now under the influence of Britain.

Italy has large forces in Libya, and she has been alleged to be stirring up anti-British feeling in Egypt and Palestine. Is there any reason to suppose that her ambitions extend to a realm which would unite Libya, Egypt, the Sudan and Palestine with Greater Ethiopia—a realm that would include practically the whole of the regions watered by the Nile and its tributaries as well as the whole western shore of the Red Sea and control of the Suez Canal?

This question is answered, after a fashion, by Mussolini, himself. He says that Italy is now among the "satisfied" Powers and that she is not harbouring the more ambitious designs attributed to her. The expense of war is known to have been large and sanctions have severely restricted Italy's trade. Also, there is the prospect of further investment in the development of Ethiopia on which Mussolini indicates a readiness to co-operate with other countries.

COLONIAL EXPANSION.

The new map of Africa, surveyed as a whole, is the result of a prolonged expansion, usually peaceful, sometimes accompanied by war, politically the map is divided among six sovereignties. Two-thirds of the continent is shared about equally by France and Britain. The other third has fallen to Italy, Belgium, Portugal and Spain.

In Africa the average density of population is about twelve to the square mile, compared with more than forty to the square mile in the United States. The population is unevenly distributed. One-fourth of the continent, being desert, is almost uninhabited. The Sahara in the north, covering 2,500,000 square miles, is nearly as large as Europe. There is also the Kalahari Desert in the South. Moreover, the equitorial jungle is sparsely populated.

FRANCE, BRITAIN AND ITALY.

France holds the largest slice of Africa—4,232,732 square miles. Her empire includes the island of Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean and also the valuable Mediterranean States, Morrocco, Algiers and Tunis. But hinterland of this northern and western seaboard embraces much of the Sahara Desert; hence the number of inhabitants under the French flag is only 38,500,000 or nine per square mile.

Britain (with Egypt) holds the best 3,925,288 square miles, in which the population is 65,000,000 or over sixteen to the square mile. Most of the British realm lies in the east and south of Africa. It is seen to be almost twice as habitable, in the average as the French empire. As for Italy, the large increase in her empire is shown thus:

	Sq. Miles	Population.
Eritrea	45,754	621,766
Somaliland	194,000	1,010,815
Libya	677,000	717,663
Total	916,754	2,350,244
Ethiopia	350,000	10,000,000
New Total	1,266,754	13,350,244

Without Ethiopia, Italian Africa sustained only 2.5 persons per square mile; with Ethiopia, the population is 10.5 to the square mile.

Belgium owns the immense equatorial basin of the Congo—920,600 square miles with 9,584,936 inhabitants or about ten to the square mile. This territory includes much jungle, and an important question is what will be its value, and its climate, when the jungle is cleared.

Portugal owns Angola to the west and Mozambique to the east, with one or two smaller colonies, total area of 796,721. The population is 7,023,860 or nine to the square mile.

Spains possessions—in Morocco and on the North Atlantic seaboard—cover 140,000 square miles with 900,000 inhabitants, about 6.5 to the square mile.

ECONOMIC FUTILITY OF COLONIAL EMPIRES.

Europe has not been saved from depressions by her empires whether in Africa or anywhere else. The standard of life, let us say, in Portugal with her colonies compares none too favourably with the standard in Scandinavia where sovereignty is confined to the countries themselves.

As an outlet for European population, Africa so far has been a disappointment. The whites in Africa—say 3,000,000—are only about one in fifty of the people. They are gathered chiefly at the Cape, which is now independent of European control, and along the Mediterranean seaboard. The present value of Africa as a market for European products is, in terms of Western values, surprisingly small. Only a few of the economic commodities, the very cheapest and simplest have any sale at all in an African village. African trade is as yet but a small percentage of trade in the world as a whole.

Indian News From Here And There

BEE CULTURE AT MAHABLESHWAR

Heavy Rains Destroy Crops

(From Our Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR, (By Mail.)

Raosaheb T. Javeri, Entomological Dept. College of Agriculture, Poona, has come up here on the 1st inst. In order to investigate into the problems of bee-keeping and rearing it on scientific basis.

It seems "Apis Dorsata Spe": is fairly common here on the Forest flora and the Koli tribes from the villages have their own crude methods of collecting honey and even trapping swarms on tall trees and rugged rocks, but whether it could be possible to domesticate the "Sps": for honey production remains to be seen.

INCESSANT SHOWERS.

Since last Monday it has been raining incessantly. Thick fog accompanied by W. breezes have been instrumental to the suspension of the utility traffic temporarily. Farmers suffered heavy losses in as much as their standing crops are destroyed and most of them are repairing for their homes in the villages.

The weather continues to be still stormy. Incessant showers and W. breezes sweep over the hill-station much to the inconvenience of the inhabitants and the farmers in the adjoining Yenna Lake Vallies.

From amongst those who were late to leave the hill-station were Kh. A. Munshi and Mr. and Mrs. Rashid A Munshi. They are sailing for Japan and the far Eastern countries on the 10th instant by the Italian steamer "Conte Verde" for purposes of health and sight-seeing.

MORE ARRESTS IN COUNTERFEITING CASE

(From Our Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, (Dn.) June 6.

Further inquiries made to-day at the Hyderabad City Police headquarters regarding the alleged manufacturer of Hyderabad and British currency notes who were arrested on the 4th inst. elicit the fact that two more were arrested to-day belonging to Jagdish press. Among those already arrested, one is Kishenlal, Agent to the late Chandmul Dadda a well-known Banker and Yagna Narayana Vardarajulu, Pandit Devkinandan and Poet Kazimali Bag. All these have been arrested on charge of Manufacturing counterfeit currency notes. The police recovered eight dyes and false currency notes of Rs. 10 denomination and Rs. 1,312 in cash.

It is learnt that the police suspect many others are concerned and further arrests are expected shortly.

I understand that the alleged gang used to tender counterfeit notes in bundles tied with Government notes at the Imperial Bank and other banks. The gang is stated to have been operating for the last two or three years.

INDO-JAP TRADE PACT

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 6.

I understand that Mr. Y. T. A. Stewart, Commerce Department Secretary, will shortly be placed on special duty to deal with matters connected with the formation of the Ottawa Pact, the Renewal of Indo-Japanese Trade Protocol and will act as Secretary during the period.

Sir Bryce Burt and Dr. Shaw are expected to represent the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at the forthcoming meeting of the Industrial Research Council at Calcutta.

BOMBAY TENANTS' RIGHTS

Draft "Charter" Circulated To Public Bodies In City

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. Indulal Yajnik has submitted the following draft Charter of Bombay Tenants' Rights to several political bodies, Labour Unions and Shop Assistants' Associations, including the All-India Trade Union Congress, Bombay Congress Socialist Party, the Girni Kamgar Union, the Bombay Bhadekari Mandal (Tenants' Union) and different District Congress Committees, requesting their attention to this important subject in view of the ensuing elections and asking for their co-operation in forming a Bombay Central Tenants' Committee to agitate in the matter:

Draft Charter Regarding Landlords

Reduction by 50 per cent of all rents not exceeding Rs. 100 P. M. paid by tenants of all public, municipal and Government buildings.

Provision of sufficient number of water taps on all floors in buildings and chawls, and arrangement for water tanks on house-taps to ensure plentiful supply of water, must be obligatory on the part of the landlord.

One tap must be provided for every ten persons, if there are no private taps in every tenement.

Provision of lights by owners of chawls and buildings in compounds, passages on stair-cases, near water taps, baths, and latrines.

Owners must get buildings white-washed every year and painted every third year.

Owners must get passages, latrines, baths, compounds and drains cleaned twice a day.

Owners to put up notice in every chawl or building on 1st January every year, stating the scale of rents, charged on all tenants.

Owners must fix windows, 'jalis' or bars on all apertures.

Each chawl should be provided with an iron gate.

The system of demanding premium for letting tenements should be abolished.

All damage and breakage however caused to doors, windows railings and other parts of the building must be repaired by the owner.

All open gutters and drains must be closed.

Rent must be charged according to English month and dates.

No execution proceedings to be enforced against tenants for arrears of rent when they are sick or out of employment.

There must be one latrine per every ten persons on every floor.

Owners should provide sufficient dust-bins in every chawl and building for collecting litter and rubbish.

Owners should give one room per every 20 tenants for the common use of all tenements (library, reading rooms, club.)

Owners should engage a porter to guard every building on a decent salary with a free room.

Owners should recognise Tenants' Associations.

Regarding Municipality

Provision of more open spaces gardens, parks, sporting grounds, children's recreation places in the congested areas.

Provision of public washing places and public baths.

Provision of more lavatories, urinals and latrines in public thoroughfares.

Provision of swimming pools in every Ward of the city.

GAS, ELECTRICITY, TRAM & BUS

The rates of the services should be reduced by 50 per cent.

The charges for installing gas and electricity should be drastically reduced.

Municipalisation of these services should be effected as soon as possible.

Legislation must be promoted to authorise the municipality to regulate the hours of employment, the employment of minors' scale of wages and the conditions of work in hotels and restaurants.

A Special Building Department should be opened to control rents and to attend to the complaints of the tenants 'vis-a-vis' the landlords.

To grant licences to money-lenders, bidi and cigarette shop-owners and other shop-owners in order to control their method of work and to regulate the employment of their servants.

To overhaul the Municipal "Building By-Laws" in order to ensure sufficient air, lights and space for all tenants.

Persons paying rent of Rs. 5 per month and other persons authorised to vote for council elections should be authorised to vote at Municipal elections.

REGARDING RAILWAYS.

Rules to ensure the comfort and convenience of third-class passengers should be formed.

REGARDING GOVERNMENT.

Enactment of

(a) Laws for lowering the rents and protecting the interests of the tenants.

(b) Other laws to give additional powers to the Municipality as suggested above.

(c) Laws to compel Railway and Transport authorities to provide sufficient comfort for third-class passengers.

(c) Laws to control motor traffic in the interests of the pedestrians.

Ahrars' Attitude Towards Shahidganj Agitation

"CERTAIN LEADERS EXPLOIT IT, FOR PERSONAL GAINS," THEY ALLEGE

"Fazli Hussein's Manifesto Merely An Electioneering Stunt"

LAHORE, June 7.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to break a monster meeting organised by Ahrars this morning, outside the Delhi-Gate, to explain their position to the Muslim public, 'vis-a-vis' the Shahidgunj dispute which agitation the Ahrars had all through looked upon with disfavour. Pandemonium prevailed for full one hour, and blows were freely exchanged between Ahrar workers and the rowdies who invaded the stage. The bamboo poles supporting the spacious shamiana under which the meeting was held were uprooted. Peace, however, was restored on police intervention, and the meeting then continued unhampered. Choudhari Afzal Haq, M.L.C., presided.

Speeches were made explaining the Ahrars' attitude towards Shahidgunj agitation, which they held, was exploited by certain leaders for personal gains. They also criticised the manifesto issued by Sir Fazli Hussein, the leader of the Unionist Party, dubbing it as "merely an electioneering stunt."

Choudhary Mullabux, an ex-Dictator of the Shahidgunj agitation, also spoke appealing for unity among Muslims and charging a prominent member of Moulana Zafarali's party with the breach of faith in disposing of certain valuable documents concerning the Muslim rights over Shahidgunj to Sikhs.—United Press.

CONGRESS v. MAHASABHA

Keen Contest Between Rival Candidates In Sind Elections

KARACHI, June 6.

Sind is at last having its first privilege for electing its own representatives in its own Legislative Council.

Among other political bodies contesting elections, the Congress group has already started working in right earnest. It has set up a Central Parliamentary Board and is having Provincial Boards also. Its arrangements are reported to be complete for a country-wide campaign.

The Sind Hindus are also making their preparations for contesting the elections. The Hindu Progressive Party of Mr. Durga Das Advani and also Hindu Mahasabha Group of Dr. G. T. Hingorani are also moving in the same direction.

It would appear that the Karachi City general constitutency contest will be the keenest. The city is divided into two parts, namely the South and the North. Congressmen feel that they could easily capture both the seats.

Dr. Popatlal, a Councillor, has already started work, and it is freely stated that even if he is not nominated by the Congress he will stand. Other Congress candidates from this ward are believed to be, Seth Haridas Laljee, Mr. Hiralal Ganatra and Seth Naraindas Anandjee Bechar.

In the South constituency there will be battle between the Congress candidates and his opponent. There are three tried Congress workers in the persons of Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Dr. Choithram Gidwani and Swami Govindanand.

So far as the Moslems and elections are concerned Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon is reported to be in correspondence with Sir Fazli Hussain of Lahore, while some other candidates have joined, it is understood, Mr. Jinnah's parliamentary board. Mr. Hatim Alavi and Khan Sahib Gahole have also announced their candidature. Mr. M. H. Gazdar, Mr. Hussain, Mr. Muhammad Baluchi are also among those who might keenly contest.—United Press.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE AT ADONI

Municipal Council Chairman Shot Dead

MADRAS, June 7.

A report from Bellary states that Mr. Raya Chetty Ramaiya, the chairman of the Adoni Municipal Council was shot dead last evening. It is stated that while he was in Adoni Club he was called outside for a talk by a 14-year old boy. A shot was then heard and the Municipal Chairman was found dead with a bullet wound.—United Press.

International Exhibition Of Photography

An International Exhibition of Photography will be held in conjunction with the U. P. Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Lucknow from 5th December 1936, to 4th February 1937. The U. P. Exhibition is being arranged on a lavish scale, under the direction of the Minister of Education, United Provinces.

The Photographic Exhibition is being arranged by the U. P. Amateur Photographic Association, Lucknow.

Entry Forms can be had from Dr. K. N. Mathur, Hon. Secretary U. P. Amateur Photographic Association Lucknow.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"An Illogical Election Rule"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is strange that whereas a Matriculate can get himself enrolled as a voter for the forthcoming election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly by producing his matriculation examination certificate before the enrolling official, the application of an undergraduate who produces a university certificate of having passed an examination higher than matriculation, is not entertained by the authority responsible for enrolling voters. I am writing this from personal experience I had at the Collector's office. The official concerned acknowledged that I possessed higher educational qualification than the minimum required, but confessed his utter inability to entertain my application for registration, as he was bound by the rule which requires that the applicant shall produce his proof of the "minimum" educational qualification. Hence I had to undergo the trouble and expense of getting a duplicate matriculation certificate to make my application acceptable to the authority concerned, although I had produced before him my University certificate showing that I had passed an examination higher than Matriculation.

Cannot the Government remove this illogical state of affairs by amending the rule to the effect that the proof of the minimum educational qualification or any other higher than the minimum, would be considered sufficient for the purposes of registration as a voter?—Yours, etc.,

SOHRAB H. BATLIWALA.

Ferns Mansions,
Hill Road Bandra
June 5.

'Under Heaven One Family'

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Sjt. Hiralal (Abdulla) Gandhi said: "Islam is better than Hinduism." When I was a child I said to my friend, "My father is better than your father". Then a great discussion followed and we broke our friendship only to be renewed the following morning. All religions preach right conduct of life, the ideal. Only the scripts are different. It makes no difference whether I put on a Turkey Cap to exact a smile from my muslim brother or a hat to please my Christian friend. Conversion is child's play. Hinduism is not poorer by conversion; neither Islam richer by one more Muslim. "Under Heaven one family" should be our motto.—Yours etc.

HARI PRASAD GUPTA.

Lord Linlithgow's Example

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to please publish the following in your esteemed Paper and oblige.

His Excellency Lord Linlithgo is reported to have paid a visit to the Education and Finance departments of the Secretariat at Simla and personally inquired of the clerks about their difficulties and requirements. With fatherly love and extraordinary shrewdness he asked if there was any arrangement for first aid treatment in case of accident. The staff no doubt, was highly honoured by His Excellency's visit, which among other things, manifested His Excellency's love for the common class of people.

We have on the other hand, some Government officials who not only do not care to inquire into the difficulties of their clerks, but when approached for some such matter, do not give even a patient hearing. I hope these gentlemen will emulate the noble behaviour of their Head. I mean His Excellency who must be congratulated on this account.—Yours, etc.,

DHIRAJLAL S. TREVEDI.

Bhugwan Bhuwan,
Mint Road, Fort,
Bombay, June 6.

A Query

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall esteem it a great favour if some one could give me names and addresses of Trusts and Funds which give scholarships or loans to students irrespective of their castes, to assist them in prosecuting their higher studies either in India or Europe.

If one cannot give this information, one may at least indicate the source through which this information can be had, at least some idea of the source which gives such assistance.—Yours, etc.

R. SAMSON.

37 Chapel Road Scheme,
Bandra.

Agriculturist's Plight

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Viceroy's personal efforts to improve the lot of the cattle is commendable. But mere lessons on breeding will not much improve the things as they exist to-day.

In the present economic conditions, when the maintenance of himself and his family for the year round is causing anxiety to the agriculturist, the question of properly feeding the cattle is but naturally relegated. The lot of an agriculturist must first be improved in matters economic and with that end in view I suggest the following remedies: (1) Open the Gurcharan lands so that the question of feeding the cattle freely will be solved to a great extent. (2) Allow a generous use of forests to the ryot so that he can collect good manure which will help to increase the fertility of his land. (3) The assessment of land is based upon former prices of produce. Reduce revenue assessment by 50 per cent., as prices have fallen by 50 per cent., if not more. (4) Relieve the agriculturist from his present indebtedness by reducing his former debts. He has been sucked to the bones. The money-lenders will not really suffer, as they have been in 99 cases over paid. (5) Eradicate the evil of drinking. (6) Advance loans for the betterment of his lands or for a just cause through co-operative system or through authorised money-lenders.—Yours, etc.,

G. M. VAIDYA.

Law And Arbitration

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the Municipal address presented to him when he visited Vengorla in 1933, it was represented to Sir F. Sykes the ex-Governor of Bombay that the retrenched Civil Court at Vengorla might be restored, but nothing so far has been done. The file of regular and small causes suits at Vengorla in pre-transfer days was about equal to the file of regular and small causes suits at Malwan. Even then Vengorla, being a Mahal, has presumably been lost to the Civil Court.

The file of small causes suits at Malwan outnumbers the file of its regular suits and, if left to arbitration, will be decided earlier than through the court of law which, as a general axiom, causes delay and expense in litigation. Will not the Judicial authorities of the Ratnagiri District, if it is not possible for them to restore either a partial or a full-fledged court at Vengorla, kindly see their way, as a trial measure, to establish an arbitration board to decide small causes suits only which will give considerable relief to the sub-Judge at Malwan.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

Shiroda.

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Concessions In Land Revenue Collections

Bombay Govt. Grants Rebate Varying From Two To Four Annas In Rupee

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay have decided that, as in the past, concessions in the collection of land revenue dues should be given during the revenue year 1935—36 on account of the continued slump in prices of agricultural produce.

After careful considerations of the various circumstances for determining the measure of relief to be granted they have directed that the collection of land revenue in the three Divisions of the Presidency should be regulated as follows:—

NORTHERN DIVISION

In Ahmedabad no rebate should be given in any of the talukas of this district, while in Kaira only Matar and Mehmedabad talukas should be given a rebate of annas 4 in the rupee.

No concession is considered admissible in any of the talukas of the Broach sub-division, while in Panch Mahals Government have sanctioned the following rebates:

(1) Godhra taluka—extent of rebate nil.

(2) Dohad taluka—extent of rebate 4 annas in the rupee.

(3) Jhalod Mahal—extent of rebate 4 annas in the rupee.

(4) Kalol taluka—extent of rebate 2 annas in the rupee.

(5) Halol Mahal—extent of rebate 2 annas in the rupee.

A rebate of 2 annas in the rupee has been allowed in the Chorasi and Bardoli talukas and Valod Mahal of the Surat district, while in Thana, Government accept the Commissioner's recommendation for the grant of a rebate of 3 annas in the rupee in Bhiwandi, Murbad and Kalyan and Thana Mahal, as these tracts form a homogeneous tract. In Bassein taluka the Commissioner's proposal to grant a rebate of 2 annas on the basis of percentage fall in prices has been approved. Government have also sanctioned a rebate of 3 annas in the South Salsette taluka and Ambernath Mahal of the Bombay Suburban District.

CENTRAL DIVISION

As regards the Central Division, Government do not propose to grant any concession to East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts. In Nasik, however, a rebate of 4 annas in the rupee has been sanctioned for villages included in Group I and annas 2 for villages in Groups II and III in Feint Mahal. In Poona no rebate has been given to any taluka or mahal of the district except to Mulshi Petha where a concession of 4 annas is given to villages in Groups I, II and IV.

As regards Satara, a rebate of 2 annas in the rupee has been granted in the case of the whole of Mahableshwar Mahal, villages in Groups III and IV of Javli taluka and 12 ex-Khandala villages of Koregaon taluka.

SOUTHERN DIVISION

In the Southern Division no rebate of land revenue is granted in any taluka of the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar. In Kolaba a rebate of 2 annas has been given to Alibag, Pen and Panvel (including Uran Petha) and 3 annas in the villages of Roha taluka. Likewise, Government have allowed a rebate of 2 annas in the rupee in the Karjat taluka also. The Collector of Ratnagiri's proposal for a grant of 3 annas in the rupee in the case of Devgad and Khed talukas and 2 annas in the taluka of Ratnagiri and Mandangad Petha is approved. In the case of Rajapur taluka a rebate of 3 annas has been sanctioned.

In Kanara, the Commissioner's recommendation to grant a rebate of 2 annas in the rupee in the taluka of Ankola has been approved. The fall in prices in the Kumta taluka is a little below the 25 per cent. limit. But as the talukas of Kumta and Ankola form one homogenous tract where conditions are similar, Government have accepted the Commissioner's proposal for the grant of a rebate of 2 annas in this taluka also. But no rebate has been allowed for any other part of this district.

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Cama Hospital Jubilee Fund

DONATIONS RECEIVED IN APRIL LAST.

The following further donations of Rs. 100 and over have been received by the Honorary Treasurer during the month of April 1936:

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Brabourne Rs. 250.

Through Lady Beaumont, Chairman, Cama Hospital Jubilee Appeal Committee:—D. N. Sirur, Esq. Rs. 300; Mrs. D. N. Sirur Rs. 200; Mysore Spinning and Weaving Company Limited Rs. 150; Modern Mills Limited, Mr. Purshottam Jaitha Rs. 100 each. Including sums less than Rs. 100, the total received was Rs. 1,042.

Through Mrs. Blackwell, Chairman, Entertainment Sub-Committee:—Received from Mr. Kharshedji Limji, the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Limited, proceeds of Chryalee show in aid of Cama Hospital Jubilee Fund Rs. 3527-11-3.

Through Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan: Mrs. M. N. Disana Rs. 100.

Through Dr. Kashibai Nawarange:—Sums less than Rs. 100, making the total of Rs. 153-10-0.

Through Dr. A. M. Mehta:—Valubhdas Cursondas, Esq., Rs. 501; New Model Infant School Rs. 161; The Central Bank of India Limited, Rs. 100 Together with sums under Rs. 100, the total received was Rs. 891-13-0.

Miss Chattopadhyaya, Principal, New High School for Girls from collection cards Rs. 235.

Through Mrs. Wilfred E. Periera: Sums below Rs. 100 making the total of Rs. 203.

Collected by Dr. Kapileshwarkar (Jamnagar) Rs. 510.

Mr. K. McI Kemp Rs. 150.

Through the staff, Cama Hospital:—A friend Rs. 201; Miss Lucy Wills (London) Rs. 131-15-4. Including sums less than Rs. 100, the total received was Rs. 1,225-6-4.

Thus the total received in April 1936 was Rs. 8,722-4-7, which with the sum previously acknowledged, viz. Rs. 52,014-12-0, makes a grand total of Rs. 60,737-0-7.

MODEL BUST IN AN HOUR

Bombay Sculptor's Interesting Demonstration

In about an hour, Mr. V. V. Wagh, the well-known Bombay sculptor, "modelled" the bust of King George V from memory at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Saturday.

It was a special demonstration, arranged to show that models of busts could be made in a short time. The bust was made of clay.

Mr. Wagh was assisted by his son in the work.

COMMOTION IN BAREILLY BAZAR

BAREILLY, June 6.

Considerable commotion was caused in the main bazar of the city following an altercation between Hindu shopkeepers and a party of Muslims this evening as a result of which two shopkeepers received injuries.

It is alleged that Muslims entered the shop and assaulted the shopkeepers with knives and lathis. One shopkeeper is lying in a serious condition. The cause of the fight is not known.

Police investigation is proceeding.—A.P.

TRAINING SHIP'S GOVERNING BODY

SIMLA, June 6.

A press note states that ever since the inception of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" the governing body has been presided over by a director of the Royal Indian Marine or by his successor in office the Flag Officer Commanding the Royal Indian Navy.

It had been increasingly difficult for the Flag Officer Commanding in view of the growing burden of his departmental responsibilities to devote the necessary time and attention to the training ship "Dufferin" and the Defence Department have now asked that he should be permitted to resign his Chairmanship of the Governing Body.

Government believe that public confidence which the Chairmanship of the various flag officers commanding has been able to inspire both by prestige of their office and their personal interest in the ship has been a very material factor in ensuring success of the training ship "Dufferin".

It is therefore with reluctance that for the reason given above, they should feel compelled to accept a severance of connection of the Flag Officer Commanding with the Governing Body, the chairmanship of which will in future be undertaken by the Honourable Commerce Member.

The Flag Officer Commanding will however in future make a periodical inspection of the cadets of the "Dufferin" in the same way as similar institutions in England are inspected by one of the Lords of the Admiralty and will submit his report to Government in the Commerce Department.—A.P.

Swadeshi Exhibition Opened At Naini Tal

NAINI TAL, June 6.

Clearing of continuous rain which Naini Tal had been having enabled the organisers to open the all-India Swadeshi Exhibition today Kunwarani Lady Maharajsingh wife of the Home Member of the U. P. Government performed the opening ceremony. Exhibitors hail from different provinces but rain so depressed some exhibitors that they went away without utilizing the stalls, they had taken. Lady Maharajsingh is a keen advocate of the development of home and Indian industries.

TWO-YEAR PLAN FOR CALCUTTA'S IMPROVEMENT

Corporation Raising Loan Of A Crore?

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The Calcutta Corporation proposes to raise a loan of one crore of rupees for the execution of a two-year-plan for the improvement of the city of Calcutta.

This will be the biggest loan ever raised by the Corporation for any one year, the next biggest having been a loan of Rs. 84,70,000 raised in 1925-26.

Out of this loan Rs. 60,00,000 will be for the financing of the main Drainage Scheme.

The opinion that the reduction of electricity charges which have been announced by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation is not adequate and that they are capable of a further reduction, is contained in his note on the subject submitted to the Corporation by the Chief Engineer of the Calcutta Corporation.—United Press.

DEATH & STARVATION STARE KHULNA

Ramkrishna Mission's Appeal

The President Ramkrishna Mission, Belur Math writes as under:

Notwithstanding our desire to serve the famine-stricken people of the different districts of Bengal, we have on account of the paucity of funds, started our relief work with 14 villages in mouza Gabura (Union 7) of the Satkhira sub-division in the district of Khulna. This area is situated far away, beyond the Sunderbans, and is infested with snakes, mosquitos, sharks and crocodiles. We give below an extract from our workers' letter:

"The people of this part are all cultivators. Their wretched plight meets our eyes every day. It is simply heart-rending. How hard is the constant struggle for existence, one cannot comprehend until one comes here. Those of the inhabitants that are comparatively well off can barely get one meal a day. The failure of crops last year is mainly responsible for this, dearth of food. Nearly 65 per cent of the people can secure a meal only every other day. The rest appease their hunger with boiled herbs picked up from the marshes and other such makeshifts for food. Every morning one sees boys climb tamarind trees and munch their leaves. As a result of such privations, people have grown into skeletons, and cholera and other epidemics have made their appearance. In some families three or four members have been attacked with cholera; in others two of them have succumbed and the rest are awaiting their last moment. There is no food in the home, no diet or medicine in sickness, no consolation when there is a death. One can never realise the extreme misery of the situation unless one is an eye-witness. As soon as they see us, they forget everything and run to us imploring for food. The woman cannot step out of their homes for want of clothes. In most of the families helped by us, the male members, finding it impossible to make both ends meet, have left their wives and children and gone away, nobody knows where. On the day of distribution, a few famished boys fell down senseless, and we had temporarily to suspend all other work and to attend to them."

Comment is superfluous. On the 25th May, we first distributed among 508 recipients belonging to 170 families hailing from 14 villages, 25mds. 16 srs. of rice for a week's dole. Besides, 3mds. 17 srs. of rice was distributed as temporary help. In addition to Union 7, we have, in view of the desperate condition of people, had to undertake relief work in Union 3 as well. The first distribution will take place as soon as the inspection is complete.

AN APPEAL.

In the name of the starving we earnestly appeal to our generous countrymen. Unless they promptly send money, and clothes, many will die. The little fund at our disposal will enable us to hold on at best for a fortnight. The continuance of the work will depend on further supply. Any contribution will be thankfully received and acknowledged at the following address:—The President Ramkrishna Mission, Belur Math. Dist. Howrah, (Bengal.)

VICEROY VISITS COMMERCE AND RLY. DEPARTMENTS

SIMLA, June 6.

H. E. the Viceroy visited the Commerce and Railway Departments in the Imperial Secretariat to-day.

The Railway Board had got ready for the Viceroy's examination of the new apparatus imported from America, on which tests had been carried on with the North Western Railway to find out the stressing capacity of railway lines.—United Press.

Checking Up History Books For Peace

EVIL EFFECTS OF INTENSE NATIONALISM

Stockholm.—Visiting a dozen countries for the specific purposes of studying history textbooks and persuading Governmental authorities to remove sentiments of intense nationalism liable to have a bad effect on international relations, Miss Anna T. Nilsson, a widely known Swedish school teacher, has put some searching questions and has received some significant answers.

"Is there a chapter on the peace movement in the history textbooks used in your country?" This was one of her queries. "If not," she has been saying, "will you see to it that mention is made of the subject in the next edition of these textbooks?" Miss Nilson is now back in Sweden after her long investigating tour. "Textbooks," she says, "now give brief summaries of social and cultural events, under such headings as 'The Temperance Movement,' 'Art and Literature,' and so on. My proposal is that henceforth a chapter under some such heading as 'The Peace Movement' should be added. When I first spoke of this ten years ago, I was told that the Peace Movement was not significant enough to be mentioned, but since that time, idea throughout much of the world have greatly changed."

"I visited", declares Miss Nilson, "the following countries: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Germany. I stayed some time in their capitals and inquired whether the official history textbooks or the textbooks most frequently used in the secondary schools or other schools of the same grade, alluded to the movement for peace. Then I went to see the author of the textbooks, or one of his friends, or the Minister of Education, or the Curriculum Committee, or all four of these, and I asked whether they would have a brief chapter on that subject introduced into the next edition. I brought them examples; textbooks containing a chapter on the Peace Movement which I had carefully collected—such as those of Mallet-Isaac (France), and Lange (Norway) Munch (Denmark), Mantere (Finland), and Montzka (Austria).

"In ten of the countries visited, I received a definite promise that everything possible would be done to have such a chapter inserted in forthcoming editions. In all countries, I had the impression that promises were given me not so much in order to get rid of a bore, as because a regrettable omission had been discovered. In some places I was scarcely believed when I spoke of the omission: book in hand, I had to show that I was right. Promises may of course be forgotten and notes slipped into the wastepaper basket, therefore I beg one or two people on the spot to be on the lookout for new editions. In one case, the author of a textbook has already notified me that he is preparing an edition with the new chapter added."

PROGRESS OF CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVES.

Geneva (N.N.S.).—Consumers' co-operatives are making steady progress regardless of (or because of?) economic and social conditions. In Bulgaria and England the co-operatives are the most important single business in the country. In the Scandinavian countries the co-operative idea has always been powerful. Now these comsumer organizations are making headway elsewhere also.

Reports for 1935 indicate that co-operatives, while still insignificant in the United States, made such progress in the last year that they caused alarm in certain business groups.

In Egypt there are 676 co-operative organizations with a total membership close to 65,000. In China there are 14,649 rural co-operatives with 557,531 members. In 1933 there were 5,335 societies with 184,578 members—a remarkable growth.

OPPRESSION BY CASTE HINDUS

Bihar Depressed Classes' League's Protest

PATNA, (By Mail).

The meeting of the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Depressed Classes League was held in the office of the League in Mohalla Darlapore.

At the very outset, Babu Jaya Dev Prasad, Chapra and Babu Chetu Ram, Gaya, were co-opted members of the Working Committee. The six monthly report and account of the League were presented by the General Secretary and passed. The financial position of the League was considered as it was resolved that every member of the Working Committee should enlist at least one hundred ordinary members of the League at As. 4 annual subscription, in order to solve the financial difficulties of the League to some extent. In view of the fact that all the members and workers of the League will be busy in the coming election, the question of temple-entry by depressed class in prominent temples of the province was postponed for the next meeting, as no practical step in this direction was possible at the present stage. The declaration of Dr. Ambedkar to break out of the Hindu fold was considered threadbare.

All the members participated in the discussion and enumerated the oppressions of the caste-Hindus in their respective districts. The opinion of the house on this issue was sharply divided and though the matter was discussed for more than two hours, the house could not arrive at any definite decision and the matter was postponed for the next meeting.

ELECTION BOARD

An election board consisting of the following gentlemen with power to co-opt was formed to look after all the matters concerning the coming election to the provincial legislatures and to draft the election manifesto and the creed form of the depressed class League:—Babus Jag Jiwan Ram, Ram Prasad, Nathani Prasad, Ram Basan Lal, Jaya Dev Prasad, and Dr. Raghunandan Prasad.

The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This meeting expresses its hearty support to the establishment of the memorial of His late Majesty the King Emperor and requests all the members of the Working Committee of the League to raise subscriptions for the memorial in their respective districts and to send the amount to the memorial fund started by the Government".

The meeting then ended.—United Press.

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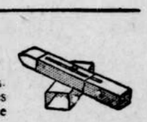

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MUNICIPAL WORKERS' NEW DEMAND

Want Facility To Examine Administrati .t Of Departmc :

The Bombay Municipal Workers' Union has been in existence since a long time and now its President, Mr. Jhabvala has demanded an important privilige for the Union by the following letter, copies of which have also been forwarded to different members of the Corporation with a request that it should be incorporated in the Municipal Agenda:—

To, Municipal Commissioner,

Since a long time past though our Union has been existence and though at verious times your officials in different departments have given us a sympathetic hearing in the matter of various grievances submitted to them, either individual or collective, yet it has been found from its experience that not much effective and tangible result can be arrived at.

I attribute this to various reasons, one of which is that the Union cannot submit to you practicable schemes for redress of those grievances not only to meet your requirements but also to be able of practical value to the members. We on our behalf beg that certain grievances should be redressed; your officials think that we are not unreasonable—they ponder over how best to redress and ultimately fail to evolve a scheme remaining within the requirements of the Standing Committee. The whole matter terminates there and we think that your officials and yourself are all so bad.

Facility Needed

Under the circumstances I beg to suggest that as our Union is both registered and recognised you will concede the following facility which will do the Union much good and also enable you and your officials to understand our viewpoint in the matter of redressal of the different grievances we submit to you from time to time.

This facility should consist of the following:—

(a) Two or three representatives of the Union should be permitted to look into and study all the official statistics pertaining to the department about which we send grievances.

(b) The same representatives of the Union should be permitted to visit the different departments while the men are on work and inquire and investigate the possible remedies of the grievances advanced.

(c) The same representatives will also be invited by the different departments when you are actually, saving your budget, or taking any measure or measures which largely affect the interests of the workers in the different departments.

Union's Assurance

On our behalf the Union guarantees that there will be no undue interference on our part nor will any official impose upon you a demand for the acceptance of certain schemes, the Union might thereafter submit to you.

The reason which has prompted me to write to you this long communication is long deliberated upon. We have been driven from pillar to post in the matter of solution of the grievances we have so often and so far submitted. The reason above stated is that though your officials have asked for suggestion from our side yet they have studiously avoided to let us have an inkling into the actual administrative side which has always disabled us to be of much practical use in getting our grievances redressed.

If you sir, desire to have an interview with us on some definite mutually agreed plan the Union will be prepared to wait upon you at an early date.

President,
Municipal Workers' Union.

EXODUS TO OOTY

Next Year's Programme Will Not Be Affected By Congressmen's Move

OOTACAMUND, June 5.

In view of the statement made by Mr. S. Satyamurthi and certain other provincial Congress workers, that if they accept office under the new Constitution they would abandon the exodus of the Government to Ootacamund during the summer, the question has been raised whether the practice will be stopped even with effect from next year. Provincial Autonomy will be introduced on April 1, 1937, and if the Congress party come into power and consider the question of exodus immediately, a decision can be reached only in the course of April.

The Secretariat Office, which stay at Ootacamund during the summer generally close at Madras in the first or second week of April and reopen at Ootacamund a week later. But arrangements for the accommodation of the staff at Ootacamund have to be made long in advance for landlords at Ootacamund require about six months' notice for the reservation of houses.

Therefore, any decision reached after the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy cannot affect the arrangements for the exodus next year, and the practice if Government decide to abandon it, can be stopped only with effect from 1938.

Therefore, the exodus will be maintained next year.—United Press.

A group photo taken on the occasion of a party in honour of the Assistant Collector of Customs, Mr. M. D'Cunha, held on 27th May by the Ministerial Establishment of the Bombay Customs House. Mr. D'Cunha is seated in the centre with Mr. M. Slade, I. C. S., Collector of Customs, Bombay to his left, both garlanded.

"Alphonso" From Malabar Hill Carries Gold Cup

OVER 300 VARIETIES EXHIBITED AT ALL-INDIA MANGO SHOW AT CRAWFORD MARKET

The mango-season in Bombay was crowned with an All-India Mango show this year, the first of its kind in India. It was opened on Sunday morning by Mr. I. H. Taunton the Municipal Commissioner at the Crawford Market.

Nearly 335 exhibits were entered at the Show besides about 40 exhibits of pickles, salads, pulps, slices, syrups, squashs, sweets etc. There was an exhibit of 'Mango-bread.' A twin-mango from Borivli was also exhibited.

Mangoes of all sizes, hues and tastes from various places were in evidence.

Among the mangoes exhibited Alphonso, Pairi, Shendria or Sunduria, Cowasjee Patel received distinction, the first named (from Malabar Hill) being awarded a gold cup, announced at the show by the president.

Sirdar Khan Bahadur V. P. Bhiladwalla the president of the Bombay Fruit Growers' Association, who were the organizer of the Show, in welcoming the guests of the morning and thanking Mr. Taunton for kindly accepting their invitation to open the Show, said:

ASSOCIATIONS' EFFORTS.

It would not be out of place if I mention that the idea of holding an All-India Mango Show originated as far back as 1932. It was then understood that a regular scheme for such a show was prepared by the Department of Agriculture and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was approached to finance it. Somehow or other however, the scheme fell through and the Bombay Presidency Fruit Growers' Association decided to undertake the work at their own expense in 1935. They did not, however, get hopeful response from the public in the matter, as it was generally believed that the announcement about the show was rather late. They did cause some disappointment then and the Association took care to take timely action this year. It is indeed a matter of satisfaction now that all the agencies concerned in the holding of the Show extended their hearty co-operation towards making the show a successful event.

In selecting Bombay as the venue of this All-India Show, the Association had two grounds uppermost in their mind, viz., that the public of Bombay undertook to contribute towards the expenditure of this First All-India Show and that Bombay happens to be the premier town so far as the total consumption of the first quality mangoes goes.

OBJECTS OF SHOW.

Our Association intends to make it their special feature to hold such shows from time to time in co-operation with their Provincial organisations, would select places from various provinces according as they are noted for the particular fruit to be of All-India importance. It is the ardent desire of this Association that other provinces may follow in the wake of Bombay so as to achieve this aim. At this stage I would like to make an announcement namely, the Committee have decided to present one cup to the best mango that has been shown at this show irrespective of variety or territory.

The main objects in holding the show are:—

To determine the best varieties of mango for purposes of export;

To acquaint the public of Bombay with the different varieties of mangoes.

We have received 375 exhibits from different parts of India. I would like to add for your information that the Alphonso from Malabar Hill, Bombay has been declared the best by the Judging Committee. Pairee from Poona has won the 1st prize.

WINNER FROM BOMBAY.

Mr. Taunton in opening the show said that he was glad that several of the Corporators were taking keen interest in the show by their presence there and that he was taking a hand in it.

He hoped the show would go on year after year equally successfully.

He said that India was the 'leader' in the mango field in the whole world. He considered that Bombay Presidency took the best part in maintaining that position (though he hoped other parts of India would not take an objection to his remark.

He wished that the best of Bombay types would be transplanted elsewhere in India. The most popular mango 'Mal Goa' was from Goa.

He felt proud that an Alphonso won the cup (Gold) by its quality, and that it hailed from their own presidency, and their City-Bombay, coming from Malabar Hill and as he understood it from a Corporator's compound.

He commended the Fruit-Growers to the Chairman of the Standing Committee, Mr. Mohanlal Desai, who was present there, as nothing in the administration of the Bombay Corporation would move without his co-operation (cheers).

The Municipality was doing its best in helping the fruit growers, in conjunction with the Railway authorities and others towards accommodation and conditions of sale. They were erecting a shed to help in that direction.

Mr. Taunton praised the efforts and labours of the Judging Committee, who were amidst them hale and hearty among them without being prostrated in spite of much tasting and judging. He envied them. (Laughter). Handsome is that handsome does was true in the case of this Committee.

Among the Judging Committee were Messrs D. S. Laud, Superintendent of Markets (Bombay Municipality), S. R. Gandhi of the Ganeshkhand Mruit Experimental Station, and Dr. Cheema, Horticulturist to the Government of Bombay.

The Mango Show will continue for two more days and the exhibits include fruits from far off places like Bangalore, Junagadh, Baroda, Poona, Behar, U. P. and Kathiawar.

On Sunday a large numbers of visitors attended the Show.

Oriya Professor Honoured

(From Our Correspondent.)

CUTTACK, June 3.

Mr. Purna Chandra Mahanty of Nilgiri State near Balasore has been honoured with the title of D.Cc. by the Calcutta University, for his original thesis on the Molecular specture and Molecular spectra,' which was examined by three learned professors of England Paris and Germany who considered it fit for the degree.

Mr. Mahanty is the professor of applied Physics in the Calcutta University and is the first Oriya recipient of this honour. He passed his I.Sc. examination from the Ravenshaw College Cuttack and studied for his B.Sc. and M.Sc. degree in the Presidency College, Calcutta, where he stood first in the University.

BURMA LEGISLATURE PROSPECTS

No Single Party Can Hope To Secure Majority

RANGOON, June 6.

With the approach of the dissolution of the present legislature and the impending elections the positions of the parties has formed the subject matter of speculation in the political circles. In the new legislature, the strength of the lower House will be 132 of which 95 are for Burmans, and the rest is divided as follows: Karens 12, Indians 13, Europeans and Anglo-Indians 11 and Chinese 1. As these 95 seats will be contested by about half a dozen parties, the chances of a single party securing the majority of 70 seats are far remote, and thus the future ministry will be only possibly through a coalition of parties.

TWO-PARTY COMBINATION?

It is not unlikely, however, that the two leading anti-Separationist parties under the leadership of Mr. U. Chit Hlaing and Dr. Ba Maw might combine with the Independent Party, under the leadership of Sir J. A. Maung Gyi for election purposes, as by such combination they will be able to command 70 seats, but the difficulty that stands in the way is the selection of Chief Minister and the distribution of other ministerial posts.

Propaganda work for the coming election has already been started by the different parties but the election it is understood will be held in next February, not in November as anticipated previously. —United Press.

Prabhuram Ayurvedic College Exam. Results

The following are the names of the successful candidates of the different Ayurvedic Institutions, who appeared at the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College Examinations conducted by the Dr. Popat University of Ayurved, during April 1936.

BHISHAGVAR EXAM.

("Passing in 'Nidan Chikitsa and 'Shalya Shalakya Shastra' only.")

Patel, Dahyabhai Gokulbhai, Samarkha.

("Passing in ('Shalya Shalakya Shastra' and 'Sootika Shastra, etc.', only.")

Bhatnagar, Prem Lall, Gujeranwala.

BHISHAK EXAM.

Gadgil, Hari Shanker, Bombay.

Guhe, Nana Govind, Bombay.

Vaidya, Prabodhchandra Madhavlal, Palanpur.

Icewala, Cavasshaw Khurshedji Shapurji, Bombay.

("Passing in 'Arogya Shastra' and 'Visha Prakaran, etc.', only.")

Maharaj, Tokarsey Nyaysagar,, Bombay.

Patel, Dahyabhai Gokulbhai, Samarkha.

RASAVAIDYA EXAM.

("Passing in 'Aushadhi Gunadosha' only.")

Dalal, Rameshchandra Tribhovandas, Bombay.

UPAVAIDYA EXAM.

Dalal, Rameshchandra Tribhovandas, Bombay.

The next session of the examinations will commence from Thursday, August 27, 1936. The new term of the College will commence from 1st of June 1936.

Yoganada Swami's Lectures

Swami Yogananda, the Founder President of the International Yogada Sat-Sangha Society, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A., and Ranchi, India, will deliver two lectures in Bombay, on the eve of his departure for America. To-day (Monday) at 7 p.m., he will speak on "Attaining Ever-lasting Youth," and to-morrow (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. on "Highest Technique of God-Contact". Both the lectures are arranged at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

UNITED FRONT FOR COMING ELECTIONS

Bihar Ahrars And Independents Compose Their Differences?

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, June 6.

Somewhat definite steps towards arriving at some sort of a settlement in the coming elections, between the two important Muslim parties in Bihar—the Ahrar Party and Independent Party—it is understood were taken at a meeting of about ten to twelve members of the two parties, which was held almost the whole night yesterday.

Moulana Shafi Daudi, it may be mentioned, is the leader of the Ahrar Party, while Moulana Sajjad is the leader of the Independent Muslim Party.

At the meeting which was held at the residence of S. M. Hafeez, M.L.C., it is reported that there was free and frank talk between the members of both the parties, as a result whereof, a good deal of misunderstanding has been already removed and the main differences between the two groups have been composed subject to confirmation on the lines of understanding arrived at by the parties concerned.

A joint meeting of the two parties, it is stated, will be held in about a week's time, when the question whether the two parties will be merged into one, as also the other details will be discussed and settled.

GOVT. GRANT FOR MALARIAL RESEARCH

Authorities Face Problem Of Utilising It

SIMLA, June 6.

Authorities have been examining at their best as to how to utilise the grant of Rs. 10 lakhs, which the Finance Member has allotted for the Malarial Research, in his budget statement.

Laboratory research, Demonstration, Experiments or extermination of Mosquitos, appear to be the alternatives considered.

It is understood that the proposals would shortly be considered at the Viceroy's Executive Council, when the decision or the plan of work may be made known.—United Press.

CONGRESS OF UNIVERSITIES

Madras Vice-Chancellor To Represent India

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The "United Press" understands that Mr. R. Little-Hailes, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University and ex-Chairman of the inter-University Board of India, has been nominated to represent the Board at the deliberations of the forthcoming Congress of Universities of the British Empire to be held in Cambridge from July 13 to 17.—United Press.

MADRAS CORPORATION TREASURY DEFRAUDED

Four More Suspects Arrested

MADRAS, June 7.

Four more persons have been arrested in connection with the alleged fraud committed on the City Corporation Treasury, bringing the total arrests to six.

It is alleged that fraudulent transactions have been going on for some years, and cheques without backing drawn by and in favour of persons unconnected with the Corporation were cashed in the Corporation Treasury.—A.P.

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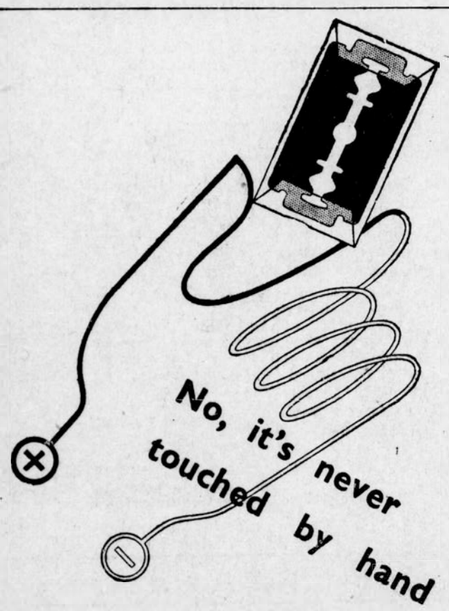

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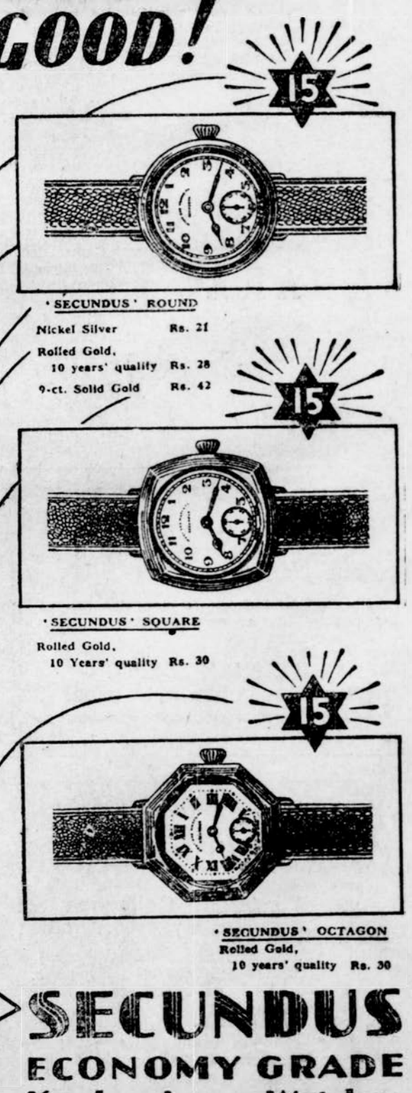

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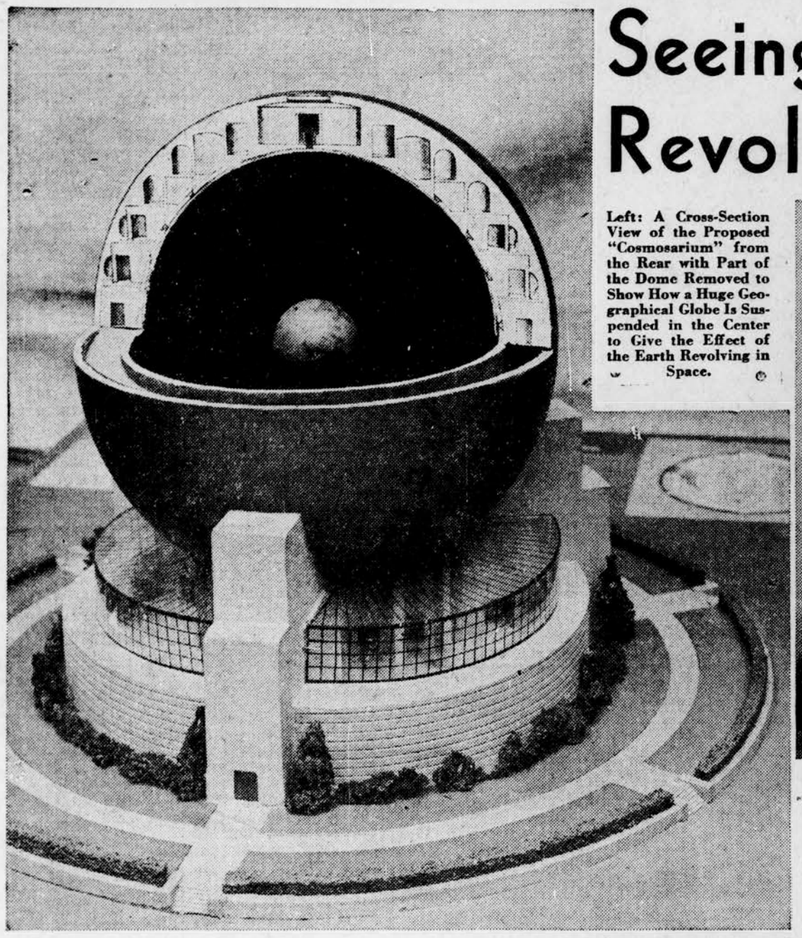
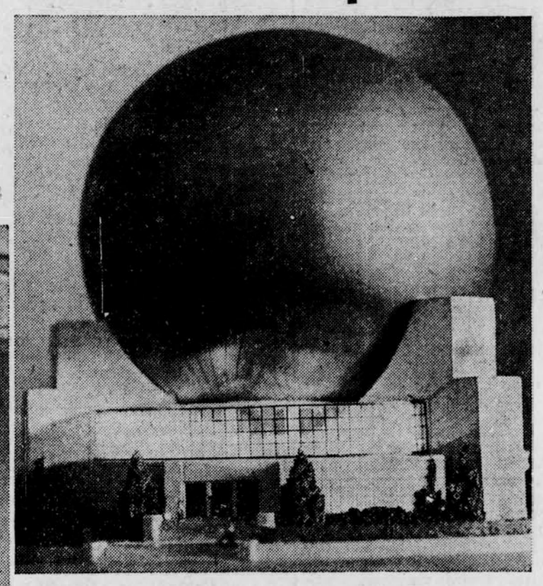
Seeing the "Earth" as It Hangs and Revolves in Space

How the "Cosmosarium" Will Permit Spectators Seemingly to Project Themselves 20,000 Miles Into the Air.



Left: A Cross-Section View of the Proposed "Cosmosarium" from the Rear with Part of the Dome Removed to Show How a Huge Geographical Globe Is Suspended in the Center to Give the Effect of the Earth Revolving in Space.



Above: A Night View of the Exterior of the "Cosmosarium" Which Consists of a Spherical Dome of Concrete 128 Feet in Diameter.

MEN of science, as well as poets and artists, often have described the wonderful spectacle that would be presented if it were possible for one to project himself out into space and look back upon the earth and see it in its proper place in the universe. Of course, these word pictures are entirely the product of imagination, as no one has until now found a means for accomplishing the feat. Rockets of various kinds have been designed for projecting a person into space, but none of these gives even a slight promise of succeeding.

A proposed cosmosarium as conceived and designed by Peter J. Bittermann, Jr., will make it possible for all to enjoy a very realistic view of the earth hanging in space. As the cosmosarium is an entirely new conception it is advisable to compare it with the only familiarly known and related form, the planetarium.

Millions are already familiar with the planetarium, and although the spectacle it presents thrills all who see it, it leaves unfulfilled this one wish—to see the earth in its proper place in the universe.

The cosmosarium, on the other hand, satisfies this universal wish, for it differs from a planetarium. In a planetarium the spectator sees the skies as they appear from the earth, while the cosmosarium presents the amazing spectacle of the earth suspended in space against the background of stars and planets.

This then would be the true picture of the earth as it would appear if one were really projected out into space to a distance of 20,000 miles or about one-twelfth of the distance to the moon.

The cosmosarium, as shown in the accompanying illustrations, consists of a circular base of masonry, housing within its walls an entrance hall, exhibition rooms, cloak-rooms, etc. Out of this base rise three buttresses 64 feet high. Upon the outer faces of these great buttresses will be mosaic figures in bas-relief symbolic of the three elements—Fire, Air and Water.

These buttresses support a full spherical dome 128 feet in diameter. This spherical dome will be of concrete covered on the outer surface with vitreous tiles of a dark blue color and upon which will be traced in gold figures symbolic of the principal constellations.

An interesting feature of this design is that the customary windows are not found here, since the lower or base story is entirely of masonry construction and houses exhibition rooms, lighted by skylights.

Above this masonry base story is a clerestory built entirely of glass which will serve to light the larger exhibition halls during the day and will permit the light from these exhibition halls to light the underside of the superimposed spherical dome at night. The three large exhibition halls under these clerestory windows will house the historic, astronomical and geographic instruments and other exhibits connected with man's discoveries in the fields of geography and astronomy.

Above the clerestory windows and resting upon the three buttresses already described is the great spherical dome. Inside this sphere is a second and smaller concrete sphere one hundred feet in its inside diameter. Between these two spheres are two spiral ramps, one for ascending and one for descending, thus making it possible to accommodate great numbers of spectators with the maximum of comfort and without confusion. The ascending ramp will be provided with moving platforms or escalators to provide an easy means to reach all parts of the cosmosarium. Elevators and escalators in the three buttresses and connected with the two spiral ramps will enable visitors to reach the upper part of the cosmosarium quickly.

From many vantage points along the spiral ramps and from lounges provided at various points along these ramps visitors can peer through lookout windows to behold the earth in space. As these observation points or lookout windows are placed at many points it will be possible for the visitors to see the earth from any elevation and always revolving in space with its starlit background.

The illusion of space will be presented by means of the inside of the smaller sphere, 100 feet in diameter, which will be entirely dark in its interior, except for the stars and planets which, as bright jewels, will stud the inner surface in a true representation of space. This effect will be produced by means of lights of the proper brightness to give a faithful picture of the heavenly bodies in their proper and relative magnitude. The planets will revolve at their relative speeds in their orbits while the other bodies will remain fixed.

In the very center of this dark sphere representing space a globe representing the earth will be suspended and will revolve upon its axis. As the light of the sun reaches the earth from a fixed point and as the earth revolves, the spectator by changing his position can see the earth passing through its various phases in the same manner as the moon is seen from earth, with the exception that the earth will appear much larger and will revolve so that all parts of its surface will be seen passing through these phases.

The globe representing the earth will be 20 feet in diameter and will be executed in true colors and relief. It will show all the details that would be visible if one were out 20,000 miles in space. When viewing the earth from the lookout windows the spectator at first will see only the great masses of the oceans and continents, but upon looking through binoculars which are to be available at these points the great rivers, mountains, lakes and forests will be clearly defined.

The scale of this globe is 32 miles to the inch, making it possible to see the larger works of man on this earth. The larger cities will be recognized with the naked eye as spots of gray, while with the binoculars even smaller cities will be visible. Manhattan Island in New York City will appear about one-half inch long and one-sixteenth inch wide and will be visible with the aid of the binoculars.

The cost of the cosmosarium is estimated at about two millions of dollars, exclusive of the cost of land.

A Lottery of Living Women

Each Girl in the Lottery Bears a Number and Slides Down the Chute Propelled by a Steering-Wheel Manipulated by a Ticket-Holder Onto a Numbered Square of the Platform Which Corresponds to Her Number. When This Is Done the Spectator Wins.

NIGHT life in Paris has a new thrill. The night clubs are staging a lottery of living women with cash prizes for the winners. These novel floor shows, which were recently inaugurated, have swept Paris with instantaneous success.

The lottery is staged as follows: The chorus girls all wear identical costumes and each one is numbered. They are stationed on a platform 20 feet above the floor. A toboggan slide extends downward from the balcony to within a few feet of the floor.

At the base of the slide is a portable platform made of strong elastic. This is attached from one end of the hall to the other and swings back and forth by means of pulleys.

The platform is divided into squares which correspond to the colors and the numbers worn by the girls. At the end of the room is a steering wheel which manipulates the platform so that it will swing from one side to the other.

The spectator manipulating the wheel selects a member of the floor show who will slide down the toboggan. The object of the game is to manipulate the platform so that the girl will fall onto the square corresponding to her color and number. The player who succeeds in doing this wins a cash prize of 100 francs.

A Glove-Fitting Device

A NEW device measures hand sizes accurately and gives finger lengths in terms of glove sizes. When a person's hand is inserted through the metal strap, the middle finger pushes against a movable button as far as the stops between the fingers will permit. After this simple operation, the sales clerk turns the adjustment knob until the metal strap is tightened firmly against the hand. Both hand width and finger length are registered on the instrument's dial.

Making Chicken Feed Color Egg Yolks

WHEN can transfer different shades of yellow to the yolk of the eggs she lays, depending upon the kind of feed the fowl is fed. Substituting white corn for yellow corn and limiting the amount of green feed tends to produce light yellow yolks, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

If a poultryman keeps his laying hens confined and uses little or no green feed, he must be careful to supply some other source of vitamin A when he uses white corn which contains almost none of this vitamin. He can do this by mixing a suitable quantity of cod-liver oil with the evening's feeding of scratch grain.

Yolks with richer shades of yellow may be obtained by increasing the quantity of yellow corn and green feed. Too much green feed tends to give the yolk a brown or green off-tint.

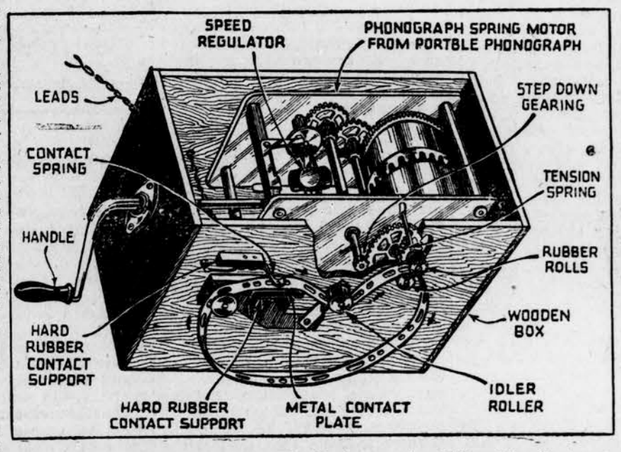
A New Electric Iron That Has No Cord

THE new cordless electric iron which has many novel features aside from eliminating the nuisance of a connecting wire, is a device of greater convenience than ever. This new model of electric iron does not have to be lifted at all, for it slides back and forth to its stand with ease on small steel bearings.

Should the housewife forget to turn off the iron, a metal arm automatically disconnects it by pushing the iron away from the contacts on the stand.

The Cordless Electric Iron Which Has Prongs that Fit Into Openings in the Stand to Make an Electrical Contact.

An Automatic Radio Caller



The Automatic Caller Designed by a Radio Amateur for Calling Other Stations to Which He Frequently "Talks" by Means of the Morse Code.

OWNERS of amateur short-wave radio broadcasting stations who have "contacted" the well-known amateur station, D 4 FLA, Berlin, Germany, will be interested in learning about the automatic call device perfected by Mr. W. L. Baumgartner, who lives in the German capital city. This helpful gadget, which is pictured in detail in the accompanying illustration, is used when Mr. Baumgartner "speaks" in the Morse code to other amateurs.

To make this call device, material for which costs only $1.25, Mr. Baumgartner took the spring motor from an old portable phonograph, a wooden box, some pieces of brass, hard rubber and a few screws and constructed an automatically operated caller which has enabled him to receive verification cards from all parts of the globe.

Paper tape is perforated with dots and dashes which form letters and figures of the Morse code. Whenever Mr. Baumgartner wishes to call in code some amateur short-wave radio station in any part of the world, he inserts in the automatic caller the section of paper tape bearing that station's name in code. Then he winds up the device and it automatically broadcasts continuously the call letters of that station.

A Cabbage Without Odor

THE odor from cabbage in the process of being cooked, which permeates the house often discourages fastidious housewives from serving this healthful vegetable except on exclusively "family" occasions.

According to a well-known horticultural expert, one thousand such cabbages are now under guard to preserve them from contamination. In two years, he predicts, there will be enough of the new variety of odorless cabbage to start commercial production.

Six years' work and four hundred heads of cabbage were required to produce this new type.

Ocean Beacon That Warns by Vibrations

One of the Twin Beacons on the Nantucket Light Ship Which Sends Out Radio Signals Strong Enough to Be Heard at a Distance of 1,500 Miles.

CONTRARY to popular belief the gigantic skyline of New York City is not the first sight of the United States to greet incoming voyagers, but the shining twin beacons of the Nantucket lightship which is located 100 miles off the mainland.

The Nantucket lightship, which is the most isolated one known, is the most important guide for westbound liners en route to New York or Boston. The first Nantucket, established in 1852, bore only one light.

The present lightship, due to the progress of science, is a marvel of mechanical ingenuity. In addition to powerful twin lights it has a radio beacon that works automatically for 24 hours a day and can be heard for 1,500 miles. It also has a submarine oscillator, audible for 60 miles.

Cactusland as a Spring Garden

CACTUSLAND in the spring is a fairyland of flaming flowers, a sea of colors with blossoms of crimson, pink, purple, brown, green, yellow, orange and white painting a beautiful vista of mixed hues as far as the eye can see.

The cactus grows over a wide area which extends from Alaska to Chile. The plant, however, is found in its greatest profusion and variety in the southwestern part of the United States and Mexico. This vegetable freak is the creature of its environment and the result of a long evolutionary process. Once it may have had leaves, but as the ground that gave it life dried up, the leaves disappeared and the plant became principally a stem capable of holding its liquid contents, even in a desert.

The Once-Scorned Cactus Whose Blooms Turn the Land Into a Multi-colored Flower

London Sports Letter

Why Indian Team Meet With Failures

Their Brilliant Execution Is Spoiled By Bad Application, Says "Watchman"

(From Our Sports Correspondent).
LONDON, May 27.
(By Air Mail).

Rain took a hand in the week-end cricket.

On Saturday last nearly all the first-class matches were affected by the weather, the biggest disappointment being at Hinckley, where the match with Warwickshire had been set apart as the second benefit of George Geary, the Leicestershire all-rounder. Only a small crowd was present, no play being possible until well after lunch.

The wicket at Lord's cannot yet be freed from suspicion, for the first test of rain there resulted in a bowlers' harvest. The fall of 20 wickets in one day cannot be attributed entirely to the poor light or to the strange mixture of temerity and misguided impetuously on the part of the majority of the Middlesex and Indian batsmen. What I feel is that surface dampness on the wicket caused the ball to act unconventionally. However, it was a day of small profits and quick returns for most of the batsmen at Lord's. Such favourable balance as there was went to Middlesex, who were 63 runs on at the end of the day after both sides had played an innings. The state of the wicket caused a delay until noon when, all-India having won the toss, Hindleker and Mustaq Ali opened the innings against Middlesex county. They faced Smith and Hulme respectively, the former bowling from the Nursery End. Both bowlers made early use of the sawdust. The wicket, one supposes, was watered in the course of preparation, but overnight it had been completely covered, and the extraordinary debacle that produced a lunch score of 59 runs for six wickets may still remain a puzzle. On analysis and reflections, however, it seems that the tourists could not play spin bowling. Hindleker fell to a smart catch off Smith. Mustaq Ali followed him soon, being Robin's first victim of the day. Palia, who followed, gave one the impression of groping for Smith rather than playing him. He was often in difficulties, and after some 20 minutes he fell to Peebles when he tried what can only be described as a left-handed swipe. Some of his hoo were attractive, but with wickets falling quickly, he made a bold attempt to stem the tide during part of Robin's deadly spell. Naidu, Amarnath and Jilani, had they taken more care to play themselves in, might have helped Palia to retrieve the situation. But all these three big shots of the Indian side were too impetuous. Naidu was brilliantly caught by Muncer in an endeavour to drive Robins through the covers, while Amarnath and Jilani were out to shots that are seldom attempted by sound batsmen until they have had a good look at the ball. Although Amir Elahi tried to enliven a shivering crowd with four boundaries after lunch, the Indian innings closed for 110, and most of these runs were made in the stand that Jai and Elahi put up for the ninth wicket, a matter of 39 runs. The bowling honours went to Robins whose five wickets cost only 18 runs.

3 WICKETS FOR 25 RUNS.

Middlesex, too, had to suffer their shocks. It seems difficult to find an appropriate batting order for the county. Price and Hart looks good; they both play well at times; but somehow it is not an imposing combination. On Saturday when Nissar from the Nursery End and Bannerjee from the other, bowled to them, they were anything but an attacking pair. Bannerjee who is improving as a bowler in every match that is played, had both Price and Hart out, and Nissar bowled Fair Service as a man would like to bowl batsman. Thus the county men were scratching, with three wickets down for 25 runs. Hulme has been playing well this year, and with Hendren digging his feet into the ground there was great hope of recovery. Changes in the bowling just could not get the wicket which might have given all-India a lead on the first innings, until Hendren was caught at the wicket. Robins and Muncer were immediately out, and surely there would be a remarkably low score for the first day of such a match, but Covinton came in to play an innings which must be written down as brave and gallant rather than lucky.

THRILLING FINISH.

However the second day's game offered a thrilling finish. Middlesex beat all-India by four wickets. Needing only 96 runs to win, the home county made 74 for 3, but lost the next three wickets, for 9 runs. Covington and Smith, fortunately for the home side, then managed to stay until the match had been won. The day was decidedly more pleasant for the Indians but Robins once again bowled as he has not bowled before this season. He jumped into his length right away, knowing that playing of spin bowling is not the strongest suit of the Indians. The visitors changed the order of batting, yet the start of the innings was not very promising. Palia was caught at the wicket off Smith with only nine runs on the board and Jai who batted so well in the first innings was given out l-b-w under the new rule to Robins, when the score was only 12. Naidu was the next to go, an attempt to drive Robins ending in the ball being skied straight back to the bowler. Hindleker was an embodiment of patience, worthy of an opening batsman, but suddenly he changed his mind. He came charging out, and did not pause to look behind him. He appeared to lose all sense of the situation, in running down the pitch, missed the ball by yards, and was quietly stumped off a leg-break which he must have understood was bowled for the purpose. Incidentally, Naidu who has taken a big heave in hitting a ballooner straight up, looked a picture of dejection when Robins had him held fast. However, runs had been scored when Jilani drove Robins straight for 4, and when Amarnath, quick on his feet, hit Peebles through the covers, and then half the side was out for 40, Jilani chopping a ball on to his wicket, and all-India still 23 runs behind the county. Robins, in the meanwhile, had changed ends. He began to throw them high up to the Indian captain. But if the captain could not get down the wicket, to him, he did very well staying where he was. He picked three for his purpose, and there was no doubt of their destination the moment they left the bat. The third cleared the ring for six, and the Maharaj Kumar was applauded enthusiastically. But at 70, the Maharaj Kumar was out to Muncer, l-b-w, after of course, a happy flash in the batting pan. Muncer again at 85 bowled Amarnath round his legs with an excellent ball. With Mustaq Ali's appearance the pace quickened, and the 100 went up just before lunch, when the score was 119 for seven. Elahi went at 158, bowled Peebles, and Nissar got as far as his second ball this time before being caught in the deep to end the innings.

Middlesex were left with 96 runs to make to win and Nissar's first over was so good that wickets were expected to fall. He bowled Hart with the first ball that he sent down to him, and twice in that same over made Fairservice play the ball so late that he must have been relieved to feel it on his bat. He beat Price, too, in the next over, but both Price and Fairservice did realise that the forward stroke was the one which counted. Fairservice in particular making some delightful drives past extra cover-point. Amarnath was put on in place of Nissar at the Nursery End, and all seemed well for Middlesex until Price at 49 was caught at the wicket. Hendren in the manner of one who wished to finish the match as quickly as possible, took big risks; he scored some runs on the leg side; but could not time the ball on the off side, which was the end of him. Hulme was caught at deep mid-off; Fairservice was caught at the wicket and when Muncer was out six wickets were down and 10 more runs were wanted. Smith then came in to win the match with those queer one-handed strokes which mean either four runs or a simple catch. On Saturday he found luck on his side.

EXTRA BATTING HOUR.

When it was announced that because the Lord's match would be over early both sides would bat an extra hour each there seemed much to recommend the scheme. At the dignified G. H. Q. of English cricket, Patsy Hendren, turned up the peak of his cap, took a very long run and bowled at the wicket. First he bowled with the right arm, and then the left. It was all part of that extra one hour play. For the extra each side batted fifty minutes, Middlesex 143 for 9 and all-India 141 for 6. And Lord's liked it.

Looking back to the Indian match with Middlesex, it is extraordinary what effect a drop of rain has on cricket. Only a day or two ago the average cost of any wicket that fell during the day was 42 runs. On Saturday the average cost of a wicket was 24. Indian team had rather the worse of the wicket at Lord's by taking first innings, for the pitch eased somewhat in the course of the afternoon. Middlesex were therefore fortunate in obtaining so satisfactory a lead in the first innings. The Pavilion critics, who at lunch time, were busily explaining that no Indian team could play spin bowling any time were rather taken aback later in the afternoon by the obvious inability of the Middlesex team to settle down to cricket. It must be remembered that it is not easy to prepare a good wicket in the present weather. A pitch has to be watered for rolling purposes perhaps three days before the match, the amount of water depending on the dryness of the turf. Any fall of rain after that or lack of sunshine will make the wicket different from what the groundsman designed it to be, and the shower on Friday last followed by a sunless morning on Saturday produced a wicket which flattered bowling.

Robins bowled exceedingly well, but did not send down anything better than the ball he had from Amarnath, and the Yorker with which Nissar bowled Fairservice was as good as anything the Middlesex fast bowlers could provide. I think the best delivery sent down in the afternoon's play was a no-ball from Bannerjee, which hit Fairservice's off stump. And, though the weather was so cold that everyone who could see the cricket from indoors, the Indian team gave one of their best displays of fielding. I am not so certain that England is likely to have easy Test matches. The tourists are working into a team, while so far English cricketers are not showing up at all clearly.

WAZIR ALI IMPROVES.

Wazir Ali's injury to the second finger is much better now and I gather from him that he will be in a position to play in the first Test match. He is still having electric treatment for continuous fomentation for the injured part of the finger, which shows daily improvement. With Wazir Ali, Amar Singh, Merchant and Jehangir Khan, the Indian captain ought to be able to put in a satisfactory combination for the Test match. Jehangir Khan is coming into more prominence these days owing to his good bowling and equally good batting performances. Naturally people are not slow to watch his different movements. For instance, it is not difficult for anyone to recognise the Cambridge blue in the field. He is one of the few first-class cricketers to-day who bowl wearing a cap. He takes such a short run that he is ready to bowl before the batsman is ready. He amuses himself by throwing the ball up a few inches and catching it with both hands. He does this rapidly and always with the same movement. He is evidently a very methodical man. When he is going out to bat he meets the in-coming batsman on the pavilion steps—which good cricketers should do—but saunters out to the wicket at the slowest possible speed, smiling all the time, and twisting his bat at a great speed. He returns from the wicket at a normal pace.

Of course, though the Indians lost their latest match against Middlesex, it must be said in fairness to them that we left the Lord's with an added respect for them. For, had not Mustaq Ali's keenness induced him to go for an impossible run, Middlesex might easily have had to hustle for victory. Mushtaq, by over enthusiasm, gave away his wicket at a critical moment.

HINTS FOR INDIAN PLAYERS.

However, I must here record what the critics of the game feel about the failure of India in so many matches. The games with the Indians were hoped in this country to be a test for the Tests to come in Australia. They were expected to put English cricket through something of an examination and to prove English resources. "But so far the Indians have presented a puzzle," writes "Watchman" in the "Observer." The writer adds: "Physically many of them (Indians) are built on ideal lines for cricket. They have the suppleness of limb and the rapidity of eye peculiar to the East. It can be said of several of them, as was so well said of "Ranji" that they move as if they have no bones. And they have all manner of flashing strokes. Their trouble, however, often arrives from a wrongful selection of strokes. There have been glaring cases of brilliant execution spoiled by bad application. They have, for example, been seen to attempt a pull at a ball made for a cut. Inevitably even a stroke of perfect mechanism, rapid and wristy, is bound to lead to humiliating failure if applied to an unsuitable delivery.

INDIANS' RECORD.

It is reported from Cambridge that even in that "Seat of Mathematical Learning" they can find no trace of a better bowling performance than M. Jehangir Khan's 6 wickets for 11 runs which had so much to do with the magnificent victory the Light Blues gained over Warwickshire recently. If it should be a record —and there is very little doubt that it is—it is rather a coincidence that of the handful of Indians who have gained cricket blues at Cambridge two of the records should be held by Indians.

It is well-known, of course, that the highest undergraduate score, at Fenner's is Dhuleepsinghji's 254 not out against Middlesex in 1927. Ranji, Dhuleep and Jehangir Khan attained a degree of popularity equal to that of any Englishman, which is proof that Cambridge accepts a man what he is.

Ranji's popularity was mainly in the town, because he had made his reputation on the famous Parker's Piece—Cambridge's superb open space in the centre of the town—before he gained his Blue. Jehangir Khan is popular chiefly on account of his fascinating smile, which he never loses, however badly things are going for him, but the most popular of all was Dhuleepsinghji who had a bigger influence on the "gates" at Fenner's than any other man since the days of Jessop.

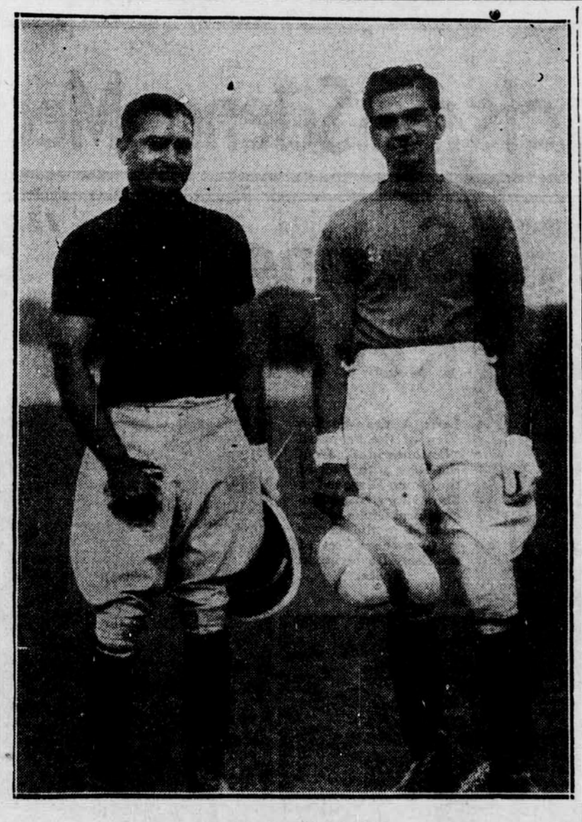
WYATT'S BAD LUCK.

Mr. R. E. S. Wyatt, England and Warwickshire cricketer, will remember May 13, 1936.

On that day—the day of the Warwickshire-Cambridge match—he was caught speeding in a thirty m.p.h. limit.

He also—burst a tyre, lost the toss, failed to take a wicket, scored only two runs, strained a muscle.

Cambridge magistrates on the following day fined him forty shillings and had his license endorsed.



Rao Rajah Hanut Singh (England) and His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur at Hurlingham played for England and The Rest respectively on May 27. England beat The Rest 11—7. (Photo by Beiry)

CLOSING SCORES IN COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, June 6.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which began to-day:—

Middlesex vs. Northamptonshire at Lords:—Middlesex 192 (Robins 77, Clark 7/68). Northants 58 for 5.

Nottinghamshire vs. Essex at Nottingham: Essex 171, (Oconnor 55, Voce 5/54, Larwood 4/47) Notts 11 for 1.

Leicestershire vs. Sussex at Loughborough: Leicester 127 for 9.

Somerset vs. Kent at Fromf: Kent 161 (Wellard 7/61) Somerset 81 for 6.

Gloustershire vs. Warwickshire: at Bristol: Gloucester 328 for 7 (Barnet 132, Dacre 64 not out).

Lancashire vs. Surrey at Manchester: Surrey 161, (Hopwood 7 for 53) Lancashire 51 for 1.

Glamorgan vs. Hampshire at Swansea: Hants 110 for 4.—Reuter's Special.

INDIANS IN ENGLAND

Results At A Glance

First match V. Worcester. Indians 229 and 150. Worcester 248 and 134 for 7 wickets. Worcester won by 3 wickets.

Second match v. Oxford University. Oxford 202 and 297. Indians 352 and 103 for 5 wickets. Match drawn.

Third match v. Somerset. Somerset 496 and 89 for 1 wicket. Indians 228 and 356. Somerset won by 10 wickets.

Fourth match v. Northamptonshire. Indians 405 for 9 wickets declared. Northants 242 and 275 for 1 wicket. Match drawn.

Fifth match v. M.C.C. M.C.C. 382 and 36 for no loss. Indians 185 and 230. M.C.C. won by 10 wickets.

Sixth match v. Leicestershire. Indians 426 and 171 for 6 wickets declared Leicester 327 and 47 for no loss. Match drawn.

Seventh match v. Middlesex. Indians 110 and 158. Middlesex 173 and 96 for 6 wickets. Middlesex won by 4 wickets.

Eighth match v. Essex. Indians 184 and 227. Essex 351 and 61 for 3 wickets. Essex won by 7 wickets.

Ninth match v. Cambridge University. Indians 161 and 3 for no loss. Cambridge 217. Match drawn.

BATTING ANALYSIS

	Matches.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Highest Score.	Total.	Average.
Jehangir Khan	1	2	1	80	110	110
Wazir Ali	1	1	1	85*	85	85
Merchant	4	7	1	151	366	60.1
Amarsingh	2	3	0	77	144	48
Amarnath	9	16	1	130	555	37
Nayudu	8	15	0	83	456	30.4
Bannerjee	6	11	4	47*	198	28.3
Palia	6	12	2	63	242	24.2
Baqa Jilani	4	8	1	113	166	20.7
Mahomed Hussain	5	8	2	55	121	20.1
Vizianagram	9	15	0	60	279	18.6
Hindlekar	6	11	0	46	164	15.8
Ramaswamy	5	7	1	30*	100	14.6
Gopalan	3	3	1	18	29	14.5
Mushtaq Ali	8	15	1	47	209	14.2
Amir Elahi	6	10	0	35	140	14
Meherhomji	3	4	1	17	35	8.7
Nissar	7	10	2	24*	63	7.9
Jai	4	6	1	19	25	5

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Runs	Wickets	Average
Amarnath	562	30	18.7
Bannerjee	463	21	22.07
Nissar	627	28	22.4
Amarsing	202	8	25.2
Baqa Jilani	157	4	39.2
Gopalan	170	4	42.2
Jehangir Khan	94	2	47
Merchant	98	2	49
Palia	100	2	50.
Nayudu	452	9	50.6
Amir Elahi	275	5	55.
Mushtaq Ali	96	1	96.

CENTURIES BY INDIANS

Merchant 151 against Somerset.
Amarnath 114* against Northants.
Baqa Jilani 113 against Leicester
Amarnath 130 and 107 against Essex.

CENTURIES AGAINST INDIANS

Gimblett 103 for Somerset.
Bakewell 100* for Northants.
Human 115 for M.C.C.
Cutmore 137 for Essex.
P. Smith 105 for Essex.

(*denotes not out).

International Polo In London

Rao Raja Hanut Singh Plays For England Against America

(From Our Sports Correspondent.)
LONDON, May 30.
(By Air Mail).

I was one of those few who were given the privilege of meeting Rao Raja Hanut Singh, the first Indian to be included in England polo team to help this country against America.

Our host Sheikh Abdul Hameed and his delightful Italian wife, had arranged an after dinner party on Saturday night to enable us to make the acquaintance of the great polo player. The select company included. His Excellency the Iranian Minister to London, Sir Abdul and Lady Qadir, Prince Hami Bey, from Turkestan, Mr. Stoker, K.C., Count Edoardo Gioja, one of the most appreciated portrait artists, Dr. Sorabji, formerly Principal of the Law College, Lahore, Lieutenant Syud Wazir Ali and a few Italian Ladies.

The Raja At Play

I took the opportunity of chatting with Rao Hanut Singh. Of course, I had seen him in action at Roehampton earlier in the afternoon, when in the second English international trial match, England, a 32-goal side, beat the Texas Rangers, an American combination rated at 26 goals, by 18 goals to 15. That was a thrilling game played at a strong pace. As I watched the work of Rao Raja Hanut Singh, I came to the only conclusion that England has done the sensible thing in including him in the team against tne Americans. Unfortunately, on Saturday he did not receive that support from his three mates at Roehampton, to which he was entitled. He, was unceasingly making opening for his forwards but where were they? Alas a game that could have been won with a decidedly better margin had to rest at 18 to 15 in spite of the excellent stroke play of our fellow countryman, which included a 70-yard cut shot in the second period—a particularly magnificent effort.

This was no doubt a trial, match, but the Americans had a very strong combination, and one of their four, Mr. E. Patley, is considered one of the best forward players anywhere in the world. The game thus proved undoubtedly the best so far played in London this season. Both the sides were very well matched and all the eight players were beautifully mounted.

The Americans had the services mostly of Mr. Wrightman's strings of ponies, valued at £1,000 each. The English team tried its line up with Rao Raja Hanut Singh in the team. The house folks were mounted on mostly borrowed ponies. The Raja Saheb was, of course, an exception. He had the services of four of his ponies and had to rely on three borrowed ones.

Incidentally Raja Saheb satisfied my curiosity I asked him the names of some of his ponies. His string, though mostly English and Australian, has been trained in India under his direct supervision and here in this country all of them, Jupiter (8 years), Desert Queen (7 years), Lone Star (8 years), Beauty (9 years), are well looked after at Ramelagh. The Raja Saheb has a tremendous sense of humour, for when I asked for the ages of these ponies he quietly said "But, women steal their age and are never enthusiastic to give it."

A Memory Of 1922

Rao Raja Hanut Singh still remembers the game that he played in 1922 in Delhi. It was, that is what he thinks, one of the best plays when Jodhpur and Patiala played in the final of the Prince of Wales Commemoration Polo Trophy. It was no doubt a terrific match and until half time Patiala was leading by four goals. But Jodhpur drew level and beat Patiala after an exciting finish.

As it was suggested in certain quarters in London that the Indian player was invited when he was in India to play for England, I expected Rao Raja Hanut Singh to confirm this. However, he assured me that he came here for a short holiday and only on his arrival in London that he was invited to play for England. When he left Jodhpur by air, he hardly felt that England would include an Indian to play against the Americans. Of course, Rao Raja Hanut Singh is very modest but those of us who know the worth of Shah Mirza Beg, of Hyderabad, Dhokal Singh of Jodhpur and Chandra Singh of Patiala, must come to the inevitable conclusion that England has put her finger on the right spot. Rao Rajah Hanut Singh is one of the youngest Indian polo players. The only other names that I can think of as most promising are His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, Raja Kumar Prithisinghji of Baria and Rao Raja Abhey Singh, of Jodhpur.

Trial Match Against The Rest

On Wednesday, Derby Day, the start of the English polo team's Trial match against the Rest was put back to 5.30 to enable club members and the "general public"—the description belongs to Hurlingham—to see the Derby first. So, when we returned to Hurlingham from Epsom, the number of grey top-bats that were present suggested that the club's object was achieved. The England team won 11-7, having started well off and hit the first six goals of the game. And just after the start of the final chukker, England had a lead of seven goals. Mr. Hughes, who had not been so good in the earlier games, showed a decided improvement in his form. He kept well up in the game, rode the opposing backs consistently well, and scored five goals. Rao Raja Hanut Singh and Mr. Tyrrell-Martin did good work and hit a couple of goals apiece, but Mr. Balding was allowing a couple of easy scoring chances go astray.

From an Indian point of view, it was interesting to see Rao Raja Hanut Singh playing against His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur. After a good attempt by His Highness, Mr. Mather hit the first goal for the Rest and the period closed with one from the stick of the Maharajah. At the start of the fourth chukker the last name picked up a backhander from Mr. Tyrrell-Martin and scored with a near-side shot. This was countered by one from Mr. Tyrrell-Martin. The fourth change of ponies thus saw England leading by seven goals to three, for there was no further score. The home folks had plenty of bad luck in the fifth chukker, for, after Hanut Singh had shot wide twice, Mr. Tyrrell-Martin hit the post, and then Rao Rajasaheb did the same from a centre by Mr. Balding. However, His Highness was equally unlucky. His fine 100 yards' drive went just outside the posts. Nevertheless, the Maharaja, at 3 hit well, and several times he came through the game in an exciting way. These were, it must be admitted merely individual flashes in a game made for a team.

AMERICAN OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

(Special Cable)
LONDON, June, 7.

Springfield (New Jersey) Tony Manero won the American Open Golf Championship with a record score of 282. Harry Cooper came second with 284 also a record for the course. Clarence Clark came third with 287.

Ireland Beat Switzerland

DUBLIN, June 6.

In the Davis Cup Ireland beat Switzerland by three matches to two.

BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP

THURSTON. In the British professional billiards championship final. JOEDAVIS with 2, 1, 7, 1, 0 points beat TOMNEWMAN with 1, 1, 7, 9 0.—Reuter's Special

Agra University Act Amending Bill

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAINI TAL, June 6.

It is understood in connexion with the amending bill to the Agra University Act the Government will nominate a special representative who will represent the Agra University interest in the matter. While the Agra University Executive Council recommended the names of Dr. Basu the present Vice-Chancellor and Dr. Narain Prasad Asthana, ex-Vice-Chancellor for selection as its representative it is practically certain that Dr. Asthana will be nominated specially for the period when the amending bill will be taken into consideration in view of the fact that Dr. Athana has been in closest touch with the Agra University from the time its original bill was considered.

"CHIT FUND" HELD TO BE ILLEGAL

Association Comes Within Mischief Of Section 4 (2) Of Companies' Act, Says Judge

Judgment was delivered by the Appellate Bench of the Bombay Small Causes Court on Saturday, in the appeal preferred by Mr. P. B. Subramanyam and others against the judgment of Mr. S. E. Kurwa, judge of the same Court, directing them to pay their dues to the Asthika Samaj, an Association of South Indians at Matunga which has been, since 1930, carrying on "Kuri" or "Chit" funds.

The Asthika Samaj was started in 1924 and four years later it decided to acquire a building of its own. Finding that funds were not forthcoming quickly, the members of the Samaj, promoted and have been till now conducting what are known, as "Kuri" or Chit funds. The profits by running such funds became the property of the Samaj and was utilised for the Building that the Asthika Samaj has got at Matunga.

KURWA'S ORDER REVERSED.

Messrs. A. A. Chitre and Mr. M. S. Noronha sitting on the Appellate Side delivered judgment reversing Mr. Kurwa's order. They observed that though the Asthika Samaj had been registered under the Societies' Registration Act, the fact that 'Kuri' business was being conducted by them had been suppressed from the Registrar. The Judges held that the 'Kuri' operations were illegal and therefore dismissed the claims of the Asthika Samaj.

The judges further held that the Samaj Building Committee was an illegal Association under Section 4 (2) of the Indian Companies Act.

That the 'chit' fund, in respect of which the appellant-defendants owed the monies to the Asthika Samaj, constituted an association of more than 20 persons, namely the members of the Samaj on one side and each 'kuri' shareholder on the other; that this association had been formed for the purposes of carrying on business, having for its object the acquisition of gain both by the association and the individual members thereof, and that this association not having been registered under the Indian Companies Act or any other Act of the Governor-General-in-Council, was illegal, was the observation of the judges in the course of judgment.

SAMAJ BUILDING FUND.

Reviewing in detail the facts in the suit, Mr. Noronha said the Asthika Samaj was a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, and it was the owner and proprietor of a fund called the Asthika Samaj Building Fund, and in aid of which it started several 'chit' funds. The subject matter of the suits was in connection with the eleventh 'chit' fund, and in respect of which, the appellants had passed two promissory notes. The first defendant in the two suits was Mr. Subramaniam, while the second and third defendants in the suits were different.

Mr. Kurwa before whom the suits were filed decreed the claims of the Asthika Samaj against the defendants (appellants), who preferred appeals. Both the appeals were heard together.

Continuing the judge said the Samaj was established in 1924, and in 1928, it decided to acquire a building for carrying on its activities, and the Asthika Samaj Building Fund and a Building Fund Committee were constituted. As donations were slow in coming, in 1930, the promotion of 'kuris' or 'chit' funds was started. The gains realised from the different 'kuris' were treated as the property of the Samaj and were credited to the Building Fund account.

SAMAJ REGISTERED.

The Samaj was registered under the Societies Registration Act on July 30, 1931, sometime after the 'kuri' was started, went on the Judge. It was in evidence that the memorandum of association and the copy of rules filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the purpose of such registration did not refer either to the building proposed to be raised or the 'kuris' conducted as a means of raising funds for the said building.

Referring to the 'chit' fund, Mr. Noronha said the constitution of a 'chit' fund varied at different places. It was not an institution like a partnership or company governed by hard and fast rules. The law applicable to 'chit' funds therefore depended upon its particular constitution.

After describing a 'chit' fund, the Judge said the Building Fund Committee which started the eleventh 'kuri,' in respect of which the suits arose, was merely the agent of the Asthika Samaj, and therefore the promoters of the 'kuri' were the general body of the Asthika Samaj.

NO LEGAL RELATION.

Mr. Subramaniam had two shares of Rs. 1,000 each in the 'chit.' These shares he successfully bid on two occasions for Rs. 655 and Rs. 650, respectively. He took the sums and signed two promissory notes which represented the total of the monthly subscription payable by him for the remaining period of the 'chit' fund.

Mr. Noronha then referred to Section 4 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, and said the question for consideration was whether there was an association of more than 20 persons as contemplated by the Act, having mutual rights and obligations.

"In the present case, it is clear that as between the different share-holders of the eleventh 'kuri inter se,' there is no legal relationship, contractual or otherwise, whatever, continued the judge. "They are so to say mere strangers to one another. But it is equally clear that there is a legal relationship giving rise to joint rights and obligations, or mutual rights and duties, between each shareholder in the 'kuri' on the one hand, and the proprietors or the members of the 'kuri' on the other. The proprietors and members of the 'kuri' are the Asthika Samaj, which has a membership of 600. The Samaj Building Committee, which manages the 'kuri,' does so merely as the agent of the Samaj. This association between the different shareholders in the 'kuri' on the one hand, and the Asthika Samaj on the other, is an association of more than 20 persons."

ASSOCIATION ILLEGAL.

This association had been formed for the purpose of business, namely the conducting of the 'chit' fund for raising money for the Samaj. Mr. Noronha also found that the object of running the 'chit' fund was for the acquisition of gain both by the association and the individual members thereof.

This association therefore came within the mischief of Section 4 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, continued the judge. He also rejected the plea of the Samaj that as it had been registered under the Societies Registration Act, that registration had taken the Samaj out of the reach of the Companies Act. He therefore held the association to be illegal.

KURI OPERATIONS ILLEGAL.

Proceeding, the judge said that assuming even that the registration of the Asthika Samaj under the Societies Registration Act was tantamount to registration of the association of the persons involved in the 'kuri,' it seemed to him that such registration was affected under false representations, as the 'kuri' business and the building fund raised thereby had been suppressed from the Registrar. The scheme of the Societies Registration Act had rendered impossible for a society or association running 'kuris' of the kind concerned with the suits, and the Samaj could not take shelter under that registration. He also rejected the plea of the Samaj that the 'kuri' operations might be 'ultra vires' but not illegal. Mr. Noronha definitely thought the 'kuri' operations to be illegal, and therefore dismissed the claims of the Samaj.

As regards costs, the judge said that as the defendants were a party to the illegality that had led to the dismissal of the suits, he would not pass any orders.

Mr. Chitre, Chief Judge, concurred.

Mr. A. S. Davar with Mr. N. C. N. Acharya appeared for the Samaj, while Mr. K. T. Desai with M. A. Dotiwala, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the appellants.

WORLD CONGRESS OF FAITHS

London Session In July

In connection with the forthcoming World Congress of Faiths in July next, to promote World Fellowship through religion, one of the twenty Sessions at University College, London was to have been addressed by the late Prof. J. S. Haldane from the point of view of science. He was keenly interested in the Congress and wrote the paper just before his last illness. It will be read at the Congress by one of his family. In the paper he contends that the real strength of both Western and Eastern civilisation lies in their religions, and that an understanding and respect for the religious ideas of each is essential for that mutual sympathy, which will be the basis for higher religion.

There are to be four public meetings in the Queen's Hall on July 3,6,9, and 17, which will be addressed by representative speakers of the various religions of the world.

Full particulars and terms of membership of the Congress can be obtained from the Organising Secretary, 17, Bedford Square, W. C. 1.

BERAR DOES NOT LAG BEHIND

"Our Votes Are For Congress"

(From A Correspondent).

AKOLA, June 4.

After the Lucknow Session of the Congress the atmosphere of the country is thick with council election propaganda. Every Provincial Congress is carrying its programme in this connection and Berar is not behind other provinces. A first test of the Congress held in Berar is to be had in the elections to the Council of State. Berar Provincial Congress Committee has adopted Sjt. Brijlal Biyani as their candidate for the Council of State. The Democratic Swaraj Party or Berar Nationalists' Party intend setting up Sjt Ramrao Deshmukh of Amraoti for this seat. The party has not yet taken the decision but canvassing in the name of the party is going on to some extent in the province and it was amusing to read in a certain issue of the "Times of India," that Mr. Ramrao's success is sure. The Correspondent of "The Times" has no knowledge of the Congress hold in Berar and the popularity of Sjt. Brijlal Biyani amongst the masses as well as classes. This was made clear in a recent tour of 3 days of Sjt. Biyani in Amraoti District. Sjt. Biyani visited in these 3 days Murtizapur, Karanja, Ellichpur, Paratwada, Badnera and was accompanied, in the Amraoti Dist. by about 15 friends and Congress Workers which included Sjt. Veer Wamanrao Joshi, the most veteran and respected Congressman of this province, Sambhajirao Gokhale with his reputation of being an election expert, Dadasaheb Watane, ex-president of the District Council, Amraoti, V. R. Oke of Akola, Suganchandra Lunawat of Dhamangaon, Vallabhadasji Rathi, Jagannathji Malpani, Kesarimalji Lunawat, Radhavallabhji Ladha, Mangilalji Nanglia, Sitaramji Jaju, Bucha of Amraoti, Radhakisanji Sarda of Walgaon and other friends.

Apart from the persons accompanying him wherever Sjt. Biyani went the local Congressmen and Congress supporters and his personal friends, among whom were included Municipal Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Cotton Market Presidents, landlords and bankers, took keen interest in the local canvassing. At Murtizapur Sjts. Khedkar, Shewde, Bhimrao, Sundarji Bhai and Seth Trimbaklalji took great pains to visit all the voters and at Karanja Sjts. Bhikabhai, Dhanulal Saoji, and Bankatlal Bang were seen accompanying Sjt. Biyani in extreme heat to every voter. At Ellichpur and Paratwada, Sjts. Bansilalji, Madan Gopalji, Dr. Shrirampant, Bapusaheb and others escorted us all to the local voters.

CONGRESS UPPERMOST.

More than 100 voters to the Council of State Constituency were approached in this tour and it would clearly be seen how the Congress was uppermost in the minds of these, to a certain extent, aristocratic voters. Every voter on being approached gave a hearty reception and many places the instantaneous reply was "Why did you take the trouble of coming, I have already received your letter and my vote is for you and the Congress." None of the voters except one gave a denial who courteously said "You know my relations with Ramrao but I shall advise him not to contest the seat." One or two voters who knew the relation of Veer Wamanrao Joshi and Ramrao asked him with a smile why he was with Sjt. Biyani. Wamanrao Dada would reply with smile but determination "Ramrao is my friend and we shall continue to be so but my life is with Congress and I have always been respector of principle and not of person. I have come to you to demand your vote not for Biyani but for Congress." This reply would silence all voters.

WITH CONGRESS.

The expressions that an old Muslim friend gave while promising his vote is worth noting: "I cannot go to Jail, I cannot give money to the Congress cause, I cannot spare time for the service of the country. Should I not at least give my vote to Congress? I shall vote for you and shall ask other friends to vote for you." Very few of the voters that were visited will vote for Mr. Ramrao, but a very large majority will poll in favour of the Congress. There is not least doubt that Congress will stand successful in the elections to the Council of State. Side by side with the Council of State elections, Sjt. Biyani and his friends carried a propaganda in connection with the future elections to the Provincial Legislature. It was clearly seen that the Congress was held in great respect by the people, as every one was willing to extend the support to the Congress. People of the province hold Congress uppermost in their mind as the service and sufferance of the Congress had magical effect in the minds of the people and everyone irrespective of caste, creed and religion was anxious to give homage to the premier political institution.

It could be clearly seen that young Muslims and young non-Brahmins are with the Congress and it can be confidently asserted that Congress will sweep the polls at the provincial elections.

CHOLERA PERSISTS IN PRESIDENCY

The following is the official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending May 30.

CHOLERA.

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 117 attacks and 47 deaths against 130 attacks and 37 deaths in the previous week. Satara district reported 115 attacks and 46 deaths against 130-37 in the previous week. Ratnagiri 1-1 against nil, and Poona 1-0 against nil.

SMALLPOX.

Smallpox figures for the week are:—East Khandesh district 88 attacks and 6 deaths; Kolaba 63-9; Ratnagiri 36-3; Belgaum 28-3; Kanara 24-2; Bombay Suburban 23-2; Surat 22-11; Thana 21-2; Poona 19-5; Sholapur 16-2; Dharwar 14-3; Nasik 11-0; Ahmednagar 11-0; Bijapur 10-2; West Khandesh 9-1; Panch Mahals 4-4; Ahmedabad 3-2; Satara 2-0; and Bombay City 39-22. Total 443 attacks and 79 deaths against 374-88 in the previous week.

PLAGUE.

No case of plague was reported from any part of the presidency during the week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Fourteen attacks and 8 deaths from Cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 10 attacks and 7 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 5 attacks and 2 deaths; Ahmednagar town 1-1; Bombay City 7-4 and Poona town 1-1.

A NEW HIGH SCHOOL AT MATUNGA

A correspondent writes:—A real need for an efficient type of education on modern lines was felt by the leaders of all advanced communities in Dadar and Matunga,—the most advanced suburbs of Bombay. It is there fore natural that they should have formed themselves into a society, styled "The Balak Education Society, Bombay" under the presidentship of Mr. N. V. Modak, the City Engineer, and Fellow of the University of Bombay. Educationists like Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Secretary of the Schools Committee, Dr. G. S. Ghurye, Head of the Department of Sociology and Fellow of the Bombay University and Prof. K. R. Kanitkar of Wadia College, Poona, have joined the Advisory Board of this Society. The Governing Council of the Society consists of able and experienced ladies and gentlemen from this locality.

The Society has taken over the "Balak Mandir Institution" so ably conducted for nearly three years in Dadar, by Prof. and Mrs. S. Hudlikar, who have now joined the Society as its first Life-Members. The beautiful piles of buildings, named as Tejoo Kaya Buildings, situated on Vincent Road, near King's Circle, Matunga, have been taken over on a long lease for housing the institutions, viz. the Nursery School, the Children's Home School and a full fledged High School, worked on the Public School lines of England, a fine residence for the boarders and Staff. A highly qualified staff has been secured for the School which re-opens after the summer-vacation in these new buildings on 12th June.

It will be a perfectly cosmopolitan school in all its aspects and strictly co-educational, providing all games and sports to children of all communities.

Sir Frederick Macmillan Dead

Early in March we announced the death of Mr. George A. MacMillan one of the directors of the great publishing house of that name; and a month later that of another member of that distinguished family; also a director of the firm, Mr. Maurice C. MacMillan.

We have now to record the death on June 1, at the age of 85, of Sir Frederick MacMillan, Kt., C. V. O., Chairman of the Company, and a director of the Macmillan Company of New York.

The elder son of Daniel MacMillan, who founded the publishing house in 1843, Sir Frederick was actively interested, among other things, in the Royal Literary Fund, and the National Hospital, London, of which he was the Chairman. He was a great figure in the publishing world, and will be greatly missed in the councils of the Publishers' Association.

Independence Of India, Our Immediate Goal

(Continued from page 16.)

to some agent of the Government. It is the rent itself that affects him. But if he is not interested in the question as a rentpayer, surely the abolition of the Zamindari affects him as it affects the mill-labourer, engine-driver or gold-smith, i.e., as a member of the state. In every country there has grown up a school of politicians and economists who demand the abolition of private property and nationalisation of key-industries. In most countries in Central Europe—even in Nazi Germany—big estates have been broken up and re-distributed amongst agriculturists. The world opinion is veering round towads Socialism. In the Congress itself a party has been formed with the object of explaining socialism to the country and advocating nationalisation of land and other key-industries.

I have vague notions about capatalism, Fascism and Imperialism and Socialism, Syndicalism and Communism. I had joined the Congress to fight for the liberation of our Motherland and am of opinion that so long as that is not achieved, we should avoid split amongst those who can otherwise combine to strive and struggle for the Independence of Hindustan.

AGRARIAN PROGRAMME.

I will here draw your attention to the two resolutions of the Congress passed at its Lucknow Session. It has appointed a committee to make recommendations including proposals for such amendments in the constitution of the Congress as may be considered necessary to develop closer association between the masses and the Congress organisation. By another resolution it has asked the Working Committee to prepare, in consultation with the different Provincial Congress Committees and such peasant organisations as it considers fit, an All-India Agrarian Programme for being considered and placed before the All-India Congress Committee. I am sure actions on the lines of these resolutions will enable our workers and peasants to take more lively interest in Congress activities, and the Congress will become more alive of the problems affecting them.

LIBERAL MENTALITY.

The President of the Congress had recently approached Liberals and other non-Congress Leaders to join Civil Liberties Union to protect the ordinary Civil Liberties of Indians. Some of the Liberal Leaders have in their replies betrayed a very narrow outlook They think because the Congress is not willing to act according to their advice the Government is justified to behave as it pleases. It can arrest and detain anybody, without giving him or her any opportunity to prove his or her innocence, but Liberals will not even raise their usual voice of protest because that particular individual had not conducted his or her activities on the lines approved by the Liberal party.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose is again under detention. His only crime seems to be his unshakeable determination to fight the British Imperialism. His continuous persecution simply testifies to the effectiveness of his opposition to the Government.

CONGRESS AND ELECTIONS

Friends, the Congress has decided to set up candidates for election to Provincial Legislatures. These elections will be fought on the basis of definite political and economic programme. Our election manifesto shall make it clear that no constitution shall be acceptable to us unless it is drawn by a Constituent Assembly elected on adult suffrage. Such a Constituent Assembly can be constituted only when conditions have created an atmosphere of Independence. The election campaign shall give us an opportunity to carry the message of the Congress to millions of our villagers. Mushroom parties will emerge with pretentions of protecting class or communal interests. Voters should be warned against these parties and the hollowness of their pretentions should be exposed.

All sorts or rumours are afloat about the preparations of the Government to defeat the Congress candidates at polls. From Governor downward every one in official hierarchy is busy with the election work. The Governor is taking personal interest in the organisation of a party that will set up candidates in opposition to the Congress nominees.

OFFICIAL METHODS

Gentlemen, the official spokesmen in the Local Legislative Council have denied the charge of Official interference in the last Local Boards elections. Those of us who were in charge of the election work in the different districts know what value to attach to such denials. Enrolment of Congressmen as electors was refused on the ground of their conviction, although according to the provision the District Board Act, they were not disqualified. At one station in Etawah district the magistrate ordered the arrest of some Congress workers who were hand-cuffed and paraded round. When this had no effect on the voters assembled in the Congress camp, he ordered their dispersal. It will take long to refer to all the incidents of which reports have been received in the provincial Congress Committee Office.

The ways for the Minister for Local self-Government were no less amazing. In making nominations to different Boards he has betrayed a sense of irresponsibility, of which even his worst critics could not have thought him capable. We have read of the nomination of a woman, of the Ministers statement in the Council of her resignation, and of her subsequent denial of having sent any; we also know how he abused his power of nomination by nominating his friends even against the Statuary Provisions. We know of cases where to ensure the defeat of Congress candidates for the Chairmanship partisans and dependents of the rival candidates were nominated.

REORGANISE CONGRESS

Friends, we have not been able to reorganise our Congress Committees to the standard of 1931. After we return from this conference to our different districts, we should take up re-organisation work. It should not take long to perfect our machine. Large number of primary members should be enrolled and our work should be so conducted that they get opportunity to consider and discuss all the problems that come before the Congress or its subordinate Committees from time to time.

ALL-INDIA CYCLE TOURIST

We are given to understand that Mr. Lalit Chandra Datta, the All-India Cycle Tourist from Assam, did not travel from Burma to Calcutta by steamer, as stated in our issue of the 4th inst., but cycled all his way from Burma to Bengal, through the hills and forests of the intervening territory, in spite of the heavy rains he encountered throughout the journey.

SOLVED

the corrosion problem in pipe lines

The corrosion problem in pipe lines is being solved by many Works Engineers by keeping in stock standard lengths of spigot and socket, flanged or threaded Cast Iron Pipes for quick replacement of rolled metal and other types of piping that fail in service. Each of these three well-known types of joint has its peculiar advantages according to the liquid being handled. All are available to consumers in India.

The BENGAL IRON CO., LTD

1, LYONS RANGE, CALCUTTA.

Agents: ORMERODS (India), LTD., BOMBAY.

B.K. 9.

SHIPPING NEWS

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, June 6.

P & O S N Co.'s S.S. Mongolia of 10120 Reg. tons, Capt. H R Rhodes arrived from Brisbane via Sydney, Hobart, Melbourne, Freemantle and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N Co's S.S. Varsova of 1955 Reg. tons, Capt. A Russell arrived from Basra via Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

F F Campbell & Co.'s S.S. Cederbank of 3117 Reg. tons Capt J J Tullock arrived from Philadelphia via American Ports, Aden, and Karachi with general cargo.

LOADING.

Bombay, June 6.

The following steamer entered for loading on 6-6-36.

S.S. Kurmark (Vol. Bros.) for Fort Said for Orders, Marseilles, Dunkirk and Hamburg.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, June 6.

B I S N Co's S.S. Hatipara of 4892 Reg. tons, Capt. H Taylor, sailed for Rangoon via Cochin and Colombo with local cargo.

P & O S N Co.'s S.S. Jeypore of 3209 Reg. tons Capt. W L Pope sailed for Karachi and Bedi Bunder with same bottom cargo.

P & O S N Co.'s S.S. Mongolia of 10120 Reg. tons, Capt. H R Rhodes sailed for London and Marseilles via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Lionel Edward's S.S. Werdenfels of 3852 Reg. tons Capt. E Borgas sailed for Antwerp via Marmagoa with local cargo.

N Y Kaisha's Japan Line S.S. Mayebashi Maru of 4321 Reg tons Capt. H Taguchi sailed for Kobe, Penang, and Singapore with local and same bottom cargo.

Jame Mackintosh & Co.'s S.S. Hector of 3134 Reg. tons Capt. L Roed sailed for Colombo in ballast.

Killick Nixon & Co.'s S.S. Cape St. George of 5175 Reg. tons Capt. H C Johnson sailed for Calcutta with local cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Co.'s S.S. Storviken of 2936 Reg. tons, Capt. K Lied sailed for Bassein in water ballast.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Co.'s S.S. Corona of 1953 Reg. tons Capt. H Kreamso sailed for Navlakhi in water ballast.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, June 6.

2 Kurohime Maru, 2094, Japan, 7-6, O S Kaisha.
4 Elysia, 4211, Karachi, 12-6, Grahams Tdg. Co.
5 Ryoyo Maru, 3650, Yokohama, 7-6, M. B. Kaisha.
8 Cedar Bank, 3117, Calcutta, 9-6 F F Campbell & Co.
9 Ginyo Maru, 6128, Japan, 12-6 N Y Kaisha.
13 Mirzapore, 4135, Japan, N F, M M and Co.
15 Dalgoma, 3571, London, 9-6, M M & Co.
16 Kenya, 4646, Durban, 10-6. M. M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Jalapalaka 2630, Calcutta, 14-6, Scindia S N Co.
3 Barpeta, 1892, Busra, 10/6, M M. and Co.
5 Sophie Marie 677, M'Coast, 7-6, Merchant S. N. Co.
7 Corona, 3264, Navlakhi, 7-6. Scindia S. N. Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Hatipara 4893, Rangoon, 6-6, M M & Co.
K Netravati 699, N F, N F. B S N Co.
M Varela 1926, Busra 25-6, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Naldera 25-6 P and O S N Co.
Maloja, 18-6 P. andO S N Co.
Ranchi 11-6, P & O S N Co.
Somali 18-6 M. M. and Co.
FROM LIVERFOOL.
City of Guildford 9-6, Killick Nixon and Co.
Clan Macbride 7-6, James Finlay and Co.
Hesperia 24-6 James Finlay & Co.
FROM NEW YORK
City of Tokio, 17-6, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Van Buren, 11-6, F F Campbell and Co.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Kota Agoeng 6-6, Turner Morrison and Co.
FROM GENOA.
Conte Verde 10-6, Lloyd Triestino.
FROM TRIESTE.
Illda 11-6, Lloyd Triestino.
FROM SINGAPORE.
Silverash, 8-6 Volkart Bros.
FROM DURBAN
Tairea 13-6, M M and Co.
FROM MIRI
British Viscount 8-6 Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.
FROM SYDNEY
Narkunda 20-6 P & O S N Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Bhutan, 7-6, P and O S N Co.
Victoria, 8-6, Llyod Triestino.
Argun Maru 9-6, O S Kaisha.
Chitral 12-6, P & O S N Co.
Tokiwa Maru 15-6, N Y Kaisha.
Biyo Maru 19-6, O S Kaisha.
Behar 21-6 M M and Co.
Borneo Maru 23-6, O S Kaisha.
Morioka Maru 26-6, N Y Kaisha.
Anyo Maru 30-6, N Y Kaisha.
FROM BASRA.
Baroda 11-6, M M and Co.
Barjora 18-6 M M and Co.
Vita 13-6 M M and Co.
FROM RANGOON & MOULMEIN
Haresfield 5-6, M M and Co.
Queda 16-6 M M and Co.
FROM HAMBURG
Goldenfels 9-6, Lionel Edward.
Schonfels 17-6 Lionel Edward.
FROM CALCUTTA.
Garada 12-6, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Bhutan 9-6, P & O S N Co.
Dalgoma 10-6, P & O S N Co.
Chitral 13-6, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 20-6, P & O S N Co.
Behar 23-6 M M and Co.
Ranpura 27-6, P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Venice, 10-6, Killick Nixon and Co.
Elysia 25-6, Graham's Trading Co.
FOR NEW YORK
Cederbank 10-6, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Tokio 22-6 F F Campbell and Co.
Pres Van Buren 12-6, F F Campbell and Co.
Silver Ash 10-6, Volkart Bros.
FOR CHINA, JAPAN.
Ranchi, 12-6, P and O S N Co.
Karachi Maru, 13-6, O S Kaisha.
Conte Verde 10-6, Lloyd Triestino.
Ginyo Maru, 12-6, N Y Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru, 5-6, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore 8-6 P & O S N Co.
Iwatesan Maru 8-6, O S Kaisha.
Kurohime Maru 6-6, O S Kaisha.
Ginyo Maru 12-6, N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru 23-6, O S Kaisha.
Ranchi 12-6, P & O S N Co.
Somali 20-6 P & O S N Co.
FOR KARACHI
Goldenfels 15-6, Lonel Edward.
Schonfels 23-6. Lionel Edward.
FOR GENOA
Victoria, 8-6, Lloyd Triestino.
FOR HAMBURG.
Werdenfels 13-6, Lionel Edward.
Reichenfels 16-6, Lionel Edward.
Goldenfels 16-6, Lionel Edward.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Kota Agoeng 11-6, Turner Morrison and Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Kenya 10-6, M M and Co.
Tairea 24-6, M M and Co.
FOR BASRA
Varsova 11-6 M M & Co.
Baroda, 17-6 M M and Co.
Barpeta, 10-6, M M and Co.
FOR SYDNEY.
Maloja 18-6 P & O S N Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE
S.S. Bhadravati 5-6-36
„ Ginyo Maru (boats) 5-6-36
„ Corona 5-6-36

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 6.

S.S. Bhutan for London:—7 casks condiments M M Poonjiaji & Co; 1540 bags myrabollams J Moolchand & Co; 66 bales cotton rags B Bros.

For Hull:—22 bags raw cow hides D Abraham & Sons; 1795 bags Indian oil cake L Dreyfus & Co; 215 bags F. seed A Virji & Co; 320 bags F. seed S M Rajgor and Co; 26 drums castor oil A Hargovindas and Co.

For Marseilles:—194 bags mustard seed V Bros; 370 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor & Co.

For Alexandritta:—43 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Tripoli:—20 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Beyrouth:—5 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S.S. Dalgoma for London:—7 cases assafoctida R Baharam & Bros; 1630 bags Indian oil cakes L Dreyfus and Co; 14 bags fish maws R Dhanji and Co.

For Dunkirk:—60 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For Havre:—100 bales hemp raw M Nissim.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool:—18 bales wool D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

For Manchester:—50 bales cotton fly L O Vora

For Glasgow:—150 bundles stanes Cutler Palmer and Co; 40 bundles hoops Cutler Palmer and Co.

S.S. Reichenfels for Antwerp (option Rotterdam): 2000 packets groundnut oil cake H V Oomerbhoy; 5280 packages groundnut oil cake (option Rotterdam and Hamburg) A Oomerbhoy; 1230 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 66 bags nigar seed S M Rajgor & Co; 66 bundles hide fleshing B Ardeshir and Co; 1000 packets myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

For Hamburg:—18662 bags Indian linseed Ralli Bros Ltd; 13510 bags groundnut oil seed Oil Seed Trading Co. Ltd; 5925 bags linseed Oil Seed Trading Co. Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—13510 bags groundnut seed Oil Seed Trading Co.

S.S. Silver Ash for New York:—5440 bags myrabollams J Moolchand and Co; 1400 bags castor seed K Devchand and Co; 200 bags talc D Abraham and Sons.

For Philadelphia:—37 bales goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 56 bales wool raw D Abraham and Sons; 13 bales carpets D Abraham and Sons.

S.S. Kota Agong for Scattle:—150 bags mawrah meal powder B Ardeshir and Co.

S.S. Cedarbank for New York:—32 bags F. seed F F Campbell and Co.

S.S. Karmark for Dunkirk:—12690 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros.

For Port Said (for Orders):—13333 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS..

Bombay, June 6.

S.S. Garbeta, Agents M M and Co., from Calcutta:—2226 bags rice, 2800 bags sugar; 2102 bags betel nuts; 7 bales cotton piecegoods; 10 cases silk twist; 40 cases cotton yarn; 9 bundles cotton waste; 697 chests tea; 125 cases cigarettes; 22 cases rubber shoes; 429 cases canvas shoes; 392 coils Manila ropes; 235 packages building matetrials; 20 coils hemp ropes; 10 cases table cream; 61 cases medicines; 12 cases toilet soap; 13 case insects powder; 10 cases camptor; 23 drums glycerine; 20 casks red lead dry; 26 cases varnish; 360 barrels lubricant; 200 drums coal tar; 45 bundles flashlight batteries; 19 coils copper wire; 16 packages electric fans; 63 bags white metal; 197 pieces white metal; 19 cases hardware; 2610 pieces cast iron pipe: 3501 pieces cast iron fittings; 20 cases stationery; 10 cases playing cards; 1205 bales gunnies; 95 packages hess. cloth; 120 packages straw boards.

From Madras:—10 cases toilet requisites; 33 cases rubber solution; 28 packages aniline dyes; 6 bales leather.

From Tuticorin:—90 bales mats; 25 jottas cardamons; 10 bags onions.

S.S. Varialda, Agents M M and Co., from Batavia and Sourabaya:—500 bags wax parafin; 51 bags sulphur; 20 drums glycerine; 126 bags sugar; 942 bags copra; 50 bags topioca flour; 50 drums alcohol; 57 bundles brass pipes; 9 cases soap; 15 bags long pepper.

WEATHER PROPHETS IN A QUANDARY

Monsoon Forecast Not Of Practical Value Sometimes!

POONA, June 7.

The monsoon has been active in Lower Burma and Assam. There has also been nearly general rain in Konkan and local rain in Mysore, East Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and United Provinces with a few falls in Bengal, Upper Burma, Orissa, West Central Provinces, North-West Frontier Province, Deccan, North Madras Coast, South-East Madras and Malabar.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Cherrapunji 10 inches, Dhubri, 4, Akab, Kyaukpyu, Gwa, 2 inches, Gauhati and Victoria Point one and half inches, Mergui, Dibrugarh., Gaya, Mangalore, and Kurnool 1 inch.

Forecast: Rainfall will continue fairly widespread in Lower Burma, Assam and occur locally in Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces and Konkan and a few stations in Central Provinces, Deccan and Madras Presidency.

Summary of monsoon forecast for 1936: Evidence is so conflicting that no forecast of practical value can be issued concerning this year's monsoon rainfall.—A.P.

MONSOON IN BARODA

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAYAJIGANJ, June 6.

Occasional showers are reported from many parts of Mehsana and Navsari districts. The weather in the city seems to be monsoonish and the sky is cloudy.

News received from Kathor indicates that a prisoner attempted to escape from the jail, but the police surveillance checked his activities.

Mr. E. Bilimoria, of the Ranjit Film Co., shot dead this panther at Khandala recently.

PROFITING FROM A NATION'S TEARS

War Will Mean Fortunes

STIRLING.

"The present Government, elected to maintain peace, immediately launched out on the biggest peace-time armaments programme this country has ever seen."

Ballie Andrew Gilzean, of Edinburgh, made this charge in his presidential address to the Scottish Council of the Labour Party, at Stirling.

"If history be a guide for the future", he added "and not merely something to read at the fireside on a winter's evening, its teaching bears out that armaments have ensured war and never prevented it.

SHARES RISE

"If this push for increased armaments was based on a desire for the national well-being, one would have expected that the lessons of the great war would have been remembered, and profiteering in armaments would be vetoed as a crime not to be tolerated by the nation.

"You need not be reminded of the way armament shares have gone up steadily ever since the Government's programme became known.

"If there is another war of magnitude there will be the same call to arms, the same appeal to love of country, the same amassing of fortunes out of the blood and tears of a nation."

HONEST DEALING

He added that never at any time in the last generation did Britain stand higher in the counsels of the nations, nor was the peace of the world more assured than when Labour was in office.

The explanation was to be found in the two words, "Honest Dealing".

The Executive's report showed the individual membership of the Party in Scotland had been increased by over 5,000 during the year, while the Parliamentary representation had gone up from four to 21 M.P.s.—"Daily Herald."

THE CATASTROPHE IS COMING

(Continued from page 6).

road to India is a peril to the Empire.

This will not be done. The ruling class has not yet decided that Italy is its enemy elect. It may one day come to that view, but a large part of it is still arming against Germany.

Now if Germany is the enemy of to-morrow, it is obviously foolish to drive Mussolini to extremes. He occupies a strategical position from which he can hold Austria down and control the Danube Valley.

This the French saw from the first, and they see it still. If a firm alliance united London, Paris and Moscow it might be strong enough to encircle Germany and deter Hitler from risky adventures.

But if this nation of ours refuse to face the emergency and prefers to gaze at the "Queen Mary", no one can reckon on what it may do.

In that case Italy becomes a decisive factor in the power-game.

Lack Of Decision

France dare not alienate her, and the League can take no decisive action. It may be necessary to use one Fascist dictatorship which has finished its aggression in order to check the other which has not yet made its gamble for aggrandisement.

How much in that event would be left of the League's claim to a lofty morality one need not pause to consider.

These are the alternatives before which this nation halts irresolute The "Queen Mary" is certainly a prettier picture. But it is this lack of decision that makes half the danger.

Almost any policy, firmly pursued, would be safer than half-measures. Looking out on this capitalist world, leaderless, spineless and decadent, I see the catastrophe coming.

But as yet I notice little disposition on our side to shake off its traditions, to declare our independence, and to build with all our might the new Socialist order.

"We too, stand cheering the 'Queen Mary'."

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BALANCING FORCES WITH SOVIET

Japanese To Reinforce Garrison In Manchuria

TOKYO, (By Air Mail).

The Japanese War Office and the Japanese Army in Manchuria have reached an accord as a result of which the Japanese forces troops in Manchukuo will be greatly strengthened, the aim being to build them up until they are equal to the Soviet forces in Eastern Siberia, at present estimated to total between 200,000 and 250,000 men. The cost will be reflected first in the budget estimates for the 1937-38 fiscal year.

REINFORCING GARRISON

Simultaneously the Japanese contemplate sending large groups of settlers to reinforce the garrison troops, with a view to making it possible eventually to obain the necessary Japanese man-power in that region.

Lieut. General Seishiro Itagaki, Chief of Staff of the Japanese Army in Manchuria, recently proceeded to Tokyo and conferred with the war authorities regarding the project and had no trouble in reaching an accord.

EXISTING PROGRAMMES INADEQUATE

This plan of expansion will be in addition to the existing six-year programme to cost Yen 400,000,000, to be borne by the so-called Manchukuo Emergency Fund. It will also be additional to the plan for reflection of equipment of the Japanese Army in Manchuria at a cost of Yen 256,000,000 on a seven-year programme.

The two programmes alone have been found entirely inadequate even to maintain peace and order in Manchukuo, without considering the tension on the Soviet border, declares the "Osaka Mainichi".

In view of the limited resources at their command the War Ministry intend to strengthen the garrison gradually over a period of three to four years. Meanwhile, they intend to increase the number of the Home Divisions.

After the garrison had been sufficiently strengthened the War Office proposes to make it permanent, and to establish mechanised corps, chemical corps and several other highly specialized sections in Manchuria.—Reuter.

New Head Post Office For Benares

SIMLA, June 5.

A communique issued by the Industries and Labour Department of the Government of India, says:—

Benares—one of the biggest pilgrimage centres of India is to have a new Head Post Office equipped with every upto date device and estimated to cost Rs. 1,29,000.

For some years, the present Head Post Office, which was constructed in 1923, has been found inadequate for the growing business. All sorts of schemes for extending the present building, such as adding a second storey, have been investigated, but not found satisfactory.

One of the questions which arose was the site of the new Head Post Office, a suggestion being made that it should be built at the new Cantonment. It has now been decided to erect a new building on the site occupied by the present Bishesserganj Sub-Office. Plans for a modern and spacious building are being gone ahead with. Generally speaking, the new building will be much on the same lines as that of the G. P. O. at Delhi.—United Press.

RECOGNITION OF INDIAN MEDICAL DEGREES

President's Statement On General Council's Action

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

In his presidential address at the summer session of the General Medical Council which opened at 44, Hallam Street, Sir Norman Walker made an important statement upon the recognition by the council of qualifications granted by Indian universities.

Tracing the recent history of medical education in India, he said that the council was given, by Part II of the Medical Act, 1886, the duty of ascertaining the sufficiency of the examinations leading up to the qualifying examinations. This part was applied to India as a whole in 1892, and before 1920 the Executive Committee of the council had accepted for registration the degrees and diplomas of the universities of Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, (Allahabad), Madras, and the Punjab. In 1921 a 'questionnaire' was addressed to these five universities, and the replies showed that the teaching of mid-wifery did not, except in Madras, reach a standard which would be recognized by the council for a university in the United Kingdom.

In order to solve a question which was admitted to be difficult, he had accepted an invitation from the Secretary of State for India to proceed to India and discuss the difficulties with the authorities there. In his report he had expressed the opinion that each of the universities could bring its regulations sufficiently into accordance with the requirements of the council for the United Kingdom to enable the council to continue to recognize its diplomas. The India Office had appointed Colonel R. A. Needham, Deputy Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, as inspector of medical teaching in the universities, and for four or five years, acting on his careful and conscientious reports, the council had continued to recognize their degrees. On revisiting India in 1926 at the invitation of Lord Birkenhead, then Secretary of State, added Sir Norman Walker, he had found that progress had been made, and not least in the department of obstetrics.

BEST MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Reverting to the present, he remarked that Bombay had, in the Ness Wadia Maternity Hospital, the best maternity hospital he had seen anywhere, which dealt with an even larger number of cases than the Rotunda in Dublin. He had found evidence of general improvement almost everywhere.

In September, 1933, a medical council of India had been constituted by Parliament on lines similar to the British council, with representatives of the Government, the universities, and the practitioners, and with Mr. Farquhar Macrae, formerly Inspector of Surgery and visitor for dentistry, as secretary. The Indian council, which now inspected and visited the Indian universities, had forwarded reports on Bombay, Lucknow, Patna, and Madras, and the executive committee of the general council had resolved on Monday that the degrees of M.B., B.S., granted by the Universities of Bombay, Lucknow, and Madras, together with other qualifications granted by the Universities of Bombay and Madras which were previously registerable, should again be recognized for registration if granted on or after February 25, 1930; and that the degrees of M.B., B.S., granted by the University of Patna should be recognized for registration granted on or after May 11, 1935, the date on which that university was included in the first schedule to the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933.

Civil Liberties Union In India

SUPPORT OF THE LONDON COUNCIL

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, May 30.

(By Air Mail).

Last week, I informed you that Mr. Ronald Kidd, Secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties was much pleased to hear that Fundit Jawaharlal Nehru had taken steps to form a Civil Liberties Union in India. Since then, Mr. Kidd had to visit Northern Ireland in connection with the Fascist dictatorship that is reigning supreme in that part of the British Dominion.

Mr. Kidd has now returned to town and he has taken the first opportunity to make the following statement exclusively to me. The statement reads thus:—

I understand that Mr. Jawaharlal Nearu is intending to form a non-party organisation in India to defend, and to fight for the recovery of, the civil rights of the Indian people.

On behalf of my Committee I need hardly say that such an organisation would have our warmest sympathy and that we should do everything in our power to assist it. It is right that such an organisation shall be started by Indians rather than that a branch of our National Council for Civil Liberties shall be set up in India.

I discussed this proposal, among others, with Mr. Nehru on several occasions when he was recently in England and I promised that when he returned to India we would give the Indian question our very serious attention.

We are gravely disturbed by the complete denial of civil rights in India and the harshness of the repression by which Governmental methods are enforced. My Council cannot intervene in the affairs of self-governing dominions, but it is directly concerned with the preservation of civil rights in those parts of the British Empire which are under the Imperial Parliament. For this reason, therefore, we cannot demand freedom and civil liberty in Great Britain without equally demanding liberty for our fellow-subjects in India.

We wish every success to the organisation which Mr. Nehru is endeavouring to form and we shall wish to keep in the closest possible touch with it with a view to rendering any assistance that may be possible.

WOULD YOU KILL?

War Problems Of 'Terrible' World

The realistic question was not, "Wouldn't you die for your country?" but "Wouldn't you kill for your country?" said Dr. Alexander J. Grieve, Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, in mail week.

Dr. Grieve, who was presiding at the Spring Assembly of the Union, at the City Temple, expressed criticism of the Free Church Council for its attitude to war.

INVECTIVE NO GOOD

Invective, he said, would not carry us far towards the "rectifying of this terrible and terrifying world".

"It isn't any use saying, 'God damn Mussolini!' or 'God damn Hitler!'.

"What, as a plain man, I cannot understand, is the mentality of the Free Church Council, or any other assembly or individual who, with one breath declares that war is anti-Christian, and with the next, rejects a proposal to have nothing to do with it.

WORSE THAN ABYSSINIA

"It seems to me that we have either to find a place for war within the Christian faith and life, and stop saying that it is anti-Christian, or we have to renounce it utterly, with the Quackers, and George Lansbury, and Dick Sheppard and Harry Fosdick, and a daily increasing number of young people.

Consider the first alternative in the knowledge of what war now means.

"What is happening in Abyssinia is a portent of what will be doubly bad in Europe.

NEW SLOGANS

"'Unlimited warfare', 'extermination', are the new slogans.

"The economic conditions of modern warfare leave no scope for chivalry and restraint. There is no effective protection for anyone against aerial attack—except offence.

"We are all realists now, and the realistic question is, 'Would you bomb a city and indiscriminately murder men, women and children; let loose poison gas into a population and so on?

BACK TO FREE TRADE

"One way of hope is in the proposal of an international conference to tackle both economic and political issues," added Dr. Grieve.

"Our own country might lead the way by returning to Free Trade."—"Star".

Speculative Buying In Cotton

Insufficient Rain Over Eastern Belt

New Operators Coming In

FUTURE ENTIRELY DEPENDS UPON WEATHER DEVELOPMENTS

BOMBAY June 6

On Friday the New York cotton futures market declined on speculative selling. The spreading of strike in France and Spain with war talk in Far East tended to chill sentiment and price movements in all markets were narrow.

Large operators are buying heavily and particularly Wall Street operators are chief buyers. The recent rise discounts somewhat the drought in the Eastern Belt and the future of cotton entirely depends upon weather developments. We have a favourable opinion of the market and prefer buying on all important declines.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 10.88.

There was scattered selling which resulted in a decline of 2 points from the opening level and October was quoted 10.86 which was the lowest level for the day.

At this level there was extensive professional buying and prices registered a sharp rise of 11 points and October was quoted 10.97 which was the highest level for the day.

In the afternoon the market ruled very steady. Near months were slow but there was active buying in new crop months on unfavourable weather. The market closed at a rise of 3 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices gained 3 points at 11.80c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 9 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11.88c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange remained closed on Friday and will remain closed to-day.

WEEKLY BARGAINS.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern states:—After some profit-taking early on the New York market again advanced on further Wall Steet buying following reports of insufficient rainfall in the Eastern belt.

Mr. Oscar Johnston has announced that the Pool will hold weekly bargain sales involving 172,000 bales of the remaining 243,000 bales spot cotton. The sales will commence from the 17th June and thereafter will be held each Wednesday till the end of July.

The Pool's futures holdings on 3rd June were as follows:—

295,000 bales July; 124,000 bales October.

The following cables are to hand from our Head Office:—

Cotton: Some profit-taking on showers East belt but continue prefer purchases as situation East still unrelieved.

Wheat: Crop conditions generally good. Prefer sales on any advance Liverpool.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. October Highest (10-46 a.m.) 10.97+11
N.Y. October Lowest (10-7 a.m.) 10.86

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Large operators buying heavily. Should rain in Eastern Belt materialize, may caused a material decline. Recommend selling on further advances.

New York.—Too little rain in the Eastern Belt. Speculative buying continues. Weather market.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:

New York Cotton:—Rains insufficient in the East: Market advanced on new buying.

NEW YORK COTTON.
NEW YORK, June 6.

July	11.63
October	10.83
December	10.73
January	10.77
March	10.76
Middling Spot	11.78

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
NEW YORK, June 6.

July	11.53
October	10.79
December	10.72
Middling Spot	11.88

New York 10.55 a.m.: Closed.
Noon Call: Closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
NEW YORK, June 6.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. ports ... 5,000 bls.
Day's Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000 bls.
Day's Exports to the Continent ... 5,000 bls.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.

Liverpool, Indian, Egyptian and the London Stock Exchanges were closed.

SEEDS.
LONDON, June 6.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull £12-3-9

LINSEED OIL.
LONDON, June 6.

Linseed Oil, Naked London pr cwt. June sellers 25
Linseed Oil, naked London pr cwt. July-Aug. sellers 25

LONDON RUBBER.
LONDON, June 6.

Smoker Sheet Standard ribbed per lb. sellers 7-5/16

PRODUCE.
LONDON, June 6.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parsels Nominal
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels Nominal.
Wheat, South Australian Parcels, June sellers 29/9

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
LONDON, June 6.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F.:—
Calcutta, per cwt. June-July nominal 6/7-1/2.
Bombay, per cwt. June-July nominal 6/4-1/2.
Karachi, per cwt. June-July nominal 6/4-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
NEW YORK, June 6.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality 6-3/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
LONDON, June 6.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 3/4 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2½ per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2½ per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

EXCHANGES
LONDON, June 6.

T.T. London on:—

New York (Closing Rate)	5 81 9/16
Paris	76.25
Berlin	12.45
Madrid	36.78
Amsterdam	7.42 1/2
Brussels	29.66 1/2
Milan	63.87
Berne	15.53
Prague	121.62

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1935-36	1934-35
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 5-6-36	6936000	4306000
Receipts yesterday 5-6-36	8000	3000
Exports to date 5-6-36	5822000	4517000
Stock at Ports 5-6-36	1693000	1576000
Stock at Interior Towns 5-6-36	1551000	268000
Stock at Liverpool 4-6-36	714000	680000
Visible Supply 5-6-36	4251000	4115000
Quantity in sight 5-6-36	12024000	7874000
Quantity out of sight 5-6-36	10879000	9077000

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, June 6

Groundnuts August—			
Opening	41	7	6
Highest	42	9	6
Lowest	41	7	0
Closing	42	6	0
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	35	0	0
Highest	35	0	6
Lowest	34	13	6
Closing	34	15	0
Cottonseed Sept—			
Opening	20	5	0
Highest	20	5	6
Lowest	20	3	6
Closing	20	4	0

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach July/Aug. 214/8—New York July 11.65 Rs. 42 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.01 9/32.
Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1937 205/8—New York May 10.92 Rs. 36 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.01 9/32.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 6.

Following a rise of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market ruled very steady and prices were pushed up to new high levels. The local sentiment continues bullish and favourable advices from America are attracting new buyers. Old bulls are supporting the market and we see no reason to change our opinion of buying on all declines.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 213/12 for Broach J/A. delivery but declined to Rs. 213/4 on scattered realising. New Broach was quoted at Rs. 204. The undertone of the market was good.

Later on there was moderate turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Later on there was scattered liquidation and the market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	212	8	0
Broach A/M	204	4	0
Oomra July	196	8	0
Oomra D/J	183	4	0
Bengal July	167	4	0
Bengal D/J	147	12	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, June 6.

Bengal Superfine	175/177
Bengal Fine	172/174
Bengal F.G.	170/171
C.P. 1 Fine	209/211
C.P. 2 Fine	205/207
Arvi Fine	205/207
Ellichpur Fine	203/205
Berar Fine	201/202
Khamgaon Fine	201/202
Mulkapur Fine	194/197
Khandesh Fine	187/192
Jalna/Sailu Fine	187/192
Burwah Sanavad	199/201
Mathia	177/182
Broach Fine	215/220
Dhollera	213/217
Punjab/American	218/223
Sindh-American	218/223
Cambodia	263/268
Compta	218/228
Westerns	203/208
Miraj	213/215
Jagadia Ankleshwar	246/249
Surat	251/253
Navsari	265/268
Kampala	338/340
Manza	313/318

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, June 6

	Cwts.
Wheat	10,174
Linseed	4,990
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	323
Gingellyseed	668
Poppyseed	28
Groundnuts	3,339
Castorseed	749
Rice	41,378
Myrabollams	3,288
Cottonseed	1,514
Gram	3,406
Joowar	554
Barley	153
Bajree	1,512
Indian Sugar	7,907
	Tons.
Coal	1,268

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 6

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year. Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	685	296,897
Central India	264	262,431
Barsi and Nagar	305	163,482
Hyderabad Gaorani	63	38,616
Berar	674	335,153
Central Provinces	62	89,543
Total Oomras	2,053	1,186,122
Dholera	1,933	198,703
N W Provinces	30	61,979
Rajputana	585	85,982
Sind-Punjab	467	452,022
Broach	533	380,968
Coompta and Dharwar	51	67,198
Westerns-Northerns	526	43,023
Cocoanada	...	45
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	14,255
Persian	...	9
American	...	23,457
Egyptian and African	1,640	194,794
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	7,818	2,709,018

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 4th June

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	2,850	455,542
Japan and China	4,232	1,145,179
Coast Ports	...	35,405
Up-country by Rail	...	171,504
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	13,906
Total	7,082	1,821,536

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 5.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.	
Amer Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	48	
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	32	
Electric Bond Common	19	
Columbia Gas	18	
American Tel. and Tel.	164	1/2
Western Union Telg.	78	1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	57	
New York Central	34	
Erie R. R.	12	
Great North Pfd.	38	
Northern Pacific Rly.	29	
Bethelehem Steel	50	
United States Steel	58	3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	32	3/4
General Motor	60	3/4
General Electric	37	
Westinghouse Airbrake	38	
Int. Cement	47	
Plymouth Oil	14	
Socony	13	
Chase Bank	38	
National City Bank	33	1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	46	

Market quiet practically unchanged.
U. S. Steel Co., working 63 1/2 per cent.
Carloadings up 84,000.
Total Business:—3/4 million.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 6.

Yesterday London silver prices improved 3d to £6-18-6 1/2 and London-Paris Exchange rate was 3 points down at 76.22. Dollar-Sterling Exchange closed at 5.01 9/32. London Spot Silver prices were unchanged at 19 15/16d. with Indian buying and Chinese selling. New York Silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cent. The Montreal Silver market was steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 15 points.

The local market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover. Local operators are not inclined to operate freely and are awaiting developments over the continent. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1-2 3/8.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	49	11	0
Jeth delivery	49	11	0
Ashad delivery	49	13	0
Ready gold	34	5	3
Jeth delivery	34	5	3
Ashad delivery	34	5	3

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, June 6

Bar gold collectively valued at Rs. 66,50,939 was exported from Bombay for Europe, America and Port Sudan by the P. and O. mail steamer 'Mongolia' on Saturday.

Of the ten consignments carried by the steamer, one worth Rs. 8,562 was for Port Sudan. Two shipments valued at Rs. 28,26,208 were for New York via London. Two other consignments of the precious metal valued at Rs. 5,31,388 were for New York optional London.

A further shipment of the value of Rs. 2,94,071 was for New York optional London, Paris, Amsterdam. One more consignment worth Rs. 4,58,471 was for London.

A shipment of gold valued at Rs. 8,91,767 was for London optional Amsterdam, Paris, New York. The remaining two consignments were for London, optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,72,13,75,388.

BOMBAY METAL

Bombay, June 6

New York—
Blue Eagle ..... 9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle ..... 8 7/8 cents
Bombay market quotations—
Yellow metal sheets ..... Rs. 32 8 0
Copper sheets ..... Rs. 38 12 0
Tone: Steady.

LONDON SILVER.
LONDON, June 6.

Spot	20
Forward	20

LONDON GOLD.
LONDON, June 6.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-18-9

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern:—Generally fair to partly cloudy.

Central:—Partly cloudy to unsettled.

Western:—Partly cloudy to cloudy, probably thunder showers.

COTTON ARRIVALS

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
July 134 Oct. 137 at Cross Rate 5.01 31/32
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach July/Aug. 213—Liverpool July 6.17 Rs. 57 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1937 203—Liverpool May 5.72 Rs. 47 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay—New York:—
Broach July/Aug. 213—New York July 11.62 Rs. 44 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.01 31/32
Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1937 203—New York May 10.80 Rs. 36 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.01 31/32

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, June 5.

September 2.79 unchanged.
December 2.72 —2.
January 2.53 unchanged.
May 2.54 unchanged.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 5.

July	67 7/8d
October	67 5/8d
December	68 5/8d

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 5.

Broach J/A. Op. 213; Highest 215. Lowest 212 1/4; Closing 212 1/2.
Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 203 Highest 203 1/2. Lowest 202 1/2; Closing 203 1/2
Oomra July Op. 196 1/2; Highest 196 1/2; Lowest 196 1/4; Closing 196 1/2
Oomra D/J. Op. 181 1/2; Highest 182 3/4; Lowest 181 1/2; Closing 182 3/4.
Bengal July Op. 167 1/4; Highest 167 1/4; Lowest 166 1/2; Closing 167.
Bengal D/J. Op. 147 1/2; Highest 147 1/2; Lowest 147; Closing 147 1/2.
Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 6
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-6-36) Rs. 5
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 24

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 3rd/4th June	16,902
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,701,200
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,220,538
Increase	480,662

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 6.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 99/14 1/2
3 per cent 1951/54 103/6
3 per cent 1941 104/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/5
4 per cent 1943 111/0
4 per cent 1960/70 114/9
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 106/14
5 per cent 1939/44 108/5
5 per cent 1940/43 110/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/10

TAX FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/8
4 per cent 1953/3 Mysore 110/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 123
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/4

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 109/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108
5 per cent M Deb 1959 118
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 129/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/1 and after advancing to Rs. 98/5 closed at Rs. 98/4. The tone was quiet but steady.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 6.

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D June	
December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	267 5/8
Banks selling T T	265 5/8
Banks buying T T	262 7/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	571
Banks buying T T	581
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/4
Banks buying T T	77 1/2
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	56
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 3/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	86 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	92 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 5th instant	5.01 3/8
Japan/London 6th instant	1/3 3/32
Java/London 6th instant	7.39
Hongkong/London 6th instant	1/3 1/2
Shanghai/London 6th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 5th instant	76.22
London/Belgium 5th instant	29.67
London/Switzerland 5th instant	15.53 1/2
London/Berlin 5th instant	12.45
London/Stockholm 5th instant	19.39 1/4
London/New York 5th instant	5.01 5/8
London/Amsterdam 5th instant	7.42 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 4th instant	£6-18-3 1/2
Gold 5th instant	£6-18-6 1/2
Silver London Ready 4th instant	19 15/16
5th instant	19 15/16
Silver London Forward 4th instant	19 15/16
5th instant	19 15/16
Silver New York Ready 4th instant	45
5th instant	45
London Discounts 3 mos 4th instant	5/8 p.c.
5th instant	3/4 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 4th instant	11/16 p.c.
5th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c
Money: Call	3/4 p.c.
3 Mos	3/4 p.c
6 Mos.	1 p.c

Tone:—Easy.

Reserve Bank Of India

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, the 29th May 1936.

(i) Demand Liabilities in India	121,57,45,000
(ii) Time Liabilities in India	100,80,80,000
(iii) Cash in India—	
(a) Notes	4,72,76,000
(b) Rupees	55,06,000
(c) Subsidiary coin	21,99,000
(iv) Balances with Reserve Bank in India	23,62,89,000
(v) Advances in India	94,20,93,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	5,37,03,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, June 3.

"Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., state that the market was quieter and steadier conditions ruled during the week under review. At the lower level more support was forthcoming from the Indian Bazaars but offerings from China account sufficed to meet the demand. Speculative operations were not much in evidence but there were re-sales as well as some carrying forward of maturing contracts. The tone is at present steady and no movement of importance is anticipated in the near future".—Reuter.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bulls And Bears Display Friendly Attitude

TATA STEEL SHARES STEADY

Realising In Bombay Burma

BOMBAY: June 6.

The Local Share Bazaar opened slightly higher and immediately improved on scattered buying. There was absence of selling and the market displayed good undertone, but as soon as the demand was satisfied prices declined under unloading by Professional Operators, which wiped off all the improvement and the market was flat.

In to-day's one hour session, the turnover was moderate and the market remained unsettled and closing prices in Tata Steels were practically unchanged.

At the opening Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 680 and advanced to Rs. 685, but under professional unloading prices declined to Rs. 671, but recovered and closed at about Rs. 676. From the above movement it will be seen that operators are still awaiting European developments.

The Bombay-Burma Shares opened firm, but later on prices declined on realising. Indian Cement Shares also opened firm, but later ruled quiet. Mill Shares fluctuated within a narrow range with a limited business.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, June 6.

100 Ahm. Advance	276	4
500 Bombay Cotton	10	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	687	8
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	143	2
100 Central India	228	12
100 Colaba	117	8
100 Coorla	85	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	290	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6	
100 Finlay	115	10
100 Gokak	163	2
1000 Hindustan	1620	0
100 Indore	57	8
100 Khatau	61	4
100 Kohinoor	204	6
250 Laxmi	585	0
100 Madhavji	4	12
250 Madras United	35	0
100 Morarji	705	0
250 Modern	41	0
50 Mysore	85	10
20 New Great	115	0
100 Osmansahi	55	0
100 Phoenix	250	0
25 Sassoon Silk	35	0
1000 Sholapur	2025	0
50 Simplex	63	12
100 Swadeshi	158	12
100 Swan	78	12
25 Tata	8	0
500 Vishnu	1170	0
1000 Western	760	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	110	8
25-50 Central	33	8
500 Imperial	1562	8
125-100 Im. Conty.	389	6
50-100 India	130	4
100 Reserve Bank	132	0
5 Union	5-8-0	
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	37	2
70 Gwalior	121	4
160 Indian	503	14
100 Katni Defd.	2375	0
100 Katni Ord.	385	0
75 Okha	274	6
10 Punjab	26	14
100 Shahabad	490	10
70 United	137	8
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	12	14
15-75 New India	41	8
200 Oriental	4970	0
10-100 Vulcan	7	2
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old	162	8
1000 Andhra Valley	1612	0
10 Ajmer	13	2
50 Bom. Tram.	157	8
100 Bombay Suburban	176	4
10 Broach	11	8
100 Karachi	245	0
100 Poona	230	0
100 Surat	191	4
100 Tata Hydro	174	6
1000 Tata Power	1597	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahm. Prantij	897	8
100 C. Province	97	0
100 Dhond Baramati	100	0
100 Gujrat	81	12
100 Mandra Bhon	99	8
100 Pachora Jamner	95	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	99	0
500 Tapty Valley	785	0
MININGS.		
10 Shivrajpur	36	12
30 Tata Steel Def.	675	0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	176	4
MISCELLANEOUS		
50 Belapur Sugar	131	4
100 Alcock	223	2

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 6.

Century 143
Bom. Dyeing 690 686 687
Kohinoor 205 204
Central India 230 228
Bundi 37/5 37/6 37/2
I. Cement 510 515 510 505 507 506
Punjab 26/12 26/14
Shahabad 493 490 486 490
New Great 115
Simplex 63
Swadeshi 158 160 158
Bellapur 181 180 181
Andhra 1612 1617 1608 1612
Tata Hydro 174/6
Tata Power 1602 1600 1602 1593 1597
Tram. Ord. 157/8
T. Steel Dfd. 677 682 685 681 683 672 673 671 675 672 676 675
T. Steel Ord. 176/8 177/8 176/8 176/12 175/8 176/4 176/12 176/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 170/4 169/12
B. Steam 291 290
B Burma 445 447 440 442 437 438

250 Bombay Steam	290	0
125 Bombay Burma	438	2
50 Bombay Burma Con.	150	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	5-3-3	
50 Bombay Telephone	112	4
100 Indian Bleaching	111	14
100 Indian Radio Dfd.	577	8
100 Indian Radio Ord.	545	0
100 Port Canning	570	0
15 Scindia	18	3
39 Premier Construction	83	4
75 Tata Oil	16	8
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,453	12
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	299	6
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	80	0
5 p.c Central India	510	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st.	133	12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145	0
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	14	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1560	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191	4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169	12
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c Vishnu	620	0

SHARES TENDERED

Out of a total of 49717 shares for delivery in June settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Andhra	160
Alcock	205
Bundi	8440
Belapur	2165
Bombay Burma	432
Bombay Steamer	402
Bom. Tele.	1105
Century	500
Colaba	385
Dyeing	435
Gokak	415
Indian Cement	627
Ind. Bleaching	345
Kohinoor	992
Katni Cement	295
New Great	410
Nagpur	415
Punjab Cement	9780
Premier Const.	2730
Shivrajpur	2610
Swadeshi	243
Simplex	555
Shahabad	427
Tata Steel Ord.	9480
Tata Steel Def.	1793
Tata Hydro	1360
Tata Power	611
Tram	2390

SCHEDULED BANKS

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, the 29th May 1936.

(i) Demand Liabilities in India	121,57,45,000
(ii) Time Liabilities in India	100,80,80,000
(iii) Cash in India.—	
(a) Notes	4,72,76,000
(b) Rupees	55,06,000
(c) Subsidiary coin	21,99,000
(iv) Balances with Reserve Bank in India	23,62,89,000
(v) Advances in India	94,20,93,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	5,37,03,000

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Osaka, June 6.

June	195.80+50
August	195.80+50
September	195.90+70
October	195.90+90
December	194.50+90

Robbed Of Rs. 7,000 In Broad Day Light

LAHORE, June 6.

A daring highway robbery was committed in broad day light this noon in the Mall when one Jaya Dev was robbed of about Rs. 7,000.

It is stated that Jaya Dev immediately after withdrawing the sum from the Allahabad Bank was attacked by a man (wearing a mask and armed with a long knife) who snatched away the amount and escaped.

The victim who received injuries on arm was removed to hospital where his statement was recorded by the police.

No arrest is so far made in this connection.—United Press.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all J9

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life insurance for mere asking. J10

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1936

Independence Of India, Our Immediate Goal

NO SPLIT IN CONGRESS RANKS, SAYS KIDWAI

Acceptance Of Offices Will Reduce Us To A "Mere Political Party"

"I have vague notions about Capitalism and Fascism, Imperialism and Socialism, Syndicalism and Communalism."

Split Must Be Avoided

"I had joined the Congress to fight for the liberation of our motherland and I am of opinion that so long as that is not achieved, we should avoid split amongst those who can otherwise combine to strive and struggle for the Independence of Hindusthan."

The above passage in a nutshell represents the views on current Political topics of Mr. RafiAhmad Kidwai who presided over the U. P. Provincial Political Conference which commenced its session at Unao on Sunday.

A Mere Political Party

Acceptance of office by Congress Leaders according to Mr. Kidwai will change the character of the National organisation which will be reduced to the status of a mere Political Party, "sometimes in office and some times in opposition."

Reorganise Congress Committes

Concluding his address Mr. Kidwai apealed for the reorganisation of Congress Committees to the standard of 1931 and emphasised that a large number of primary members should be enrolled and induced to take active interest in the deliberations of the Congress executives.

SWARAJ FOR MASSES

Mr. Kidwai in the course of his address said:

Friends, the Congress was started with very limited aims to secure representation of Indians in the superior judicial and Executive services of the Government and in the Legislative Councils. As these questions affected only educated classes they began taking interest in Congress meetings in ever increasing numbers. Later on, when Congress started preaching Swadeshism and demanded protection of Indian Industries, our industrialists also began to show interest in and express their sympathies with the Congress movement. But the motive behind all these demands was to obtain certain "concessions" for Indians at the expense of Englishmen. But with the widening of the Congress aims and with the advent of the Mahatma, the Congress constitution under-went a revolutionary change and the sympathy of the masses was enlisted in ever increasing measure with the Congress activities.

It will not be possible to retain their sympathy with or to harness the strength of their number to, the fight for the Independence of the Country unless Swarajya is defined in terms of mass interest; and the very attempt of so defining Swarajya is resented by certain classes, for it adversely affects their vested interest. These friends should realise that the times have changed and they should adjust themselves to the changed circumstances. But unless the relations of exploiters and the exploited are re-adjusted on equitable basis, class conflict is bound to grow and the Congress representing the masses, as it claims to do, shall have to protect mass interest.

Thus to-day the Congress is facing two problems (1) External Problem i.e. struggle for the Independence of the country and (2) Internal Problem i.e. readjustment of relations between the exploiters and the exploited on equitable basis.

EXTERNAL PROBLEM.

All Congressmen stand for complete Independence. They are pledged not to accept any constitution, which does not give us complete control over both our external and internal affairs. We will not accept a constitution which though guaranteeing complete freedom both in external and internal matters, places us, even though only technically, under the subordination of the British. Our self-respect will not tolerate such an arrangement. There can therefore be no question of our working the Constitution to be introduced under the New Government of India Act.

I am sorry that the resolution of the Lucknow Congress is not what it should, in the circumstances, have been. It has left the office acceptance question to the future decision.

OFFICE ACCEPTANCE.

We are a subject race, striving for the liberation of our motherland. We can carry on this fight only so long as we are in opposition. Once we are snared into offices and ministries, we cease to be effective in our struggle. If Congress Leaders are occupying ministrial chairs, it becomes the duty of every Congressman to defend their action in public. We become the Government party and it will not be open to us to criticise the Government or to strive for its distruction. In my opinion acceptance of offices by Congress leaders will change the character of our national organisation. After a few years working we will be reduced to the status of a mere political party, sometimes in office sometimes in opposition, advocating this Reform or opposing that. And national struggle for freedom shall have to await the formation and growth of another organisation.

INTERNAL PROBLEM.

Our internal problem in the U. P. is mainly agrarian. Our whole structure of economy is based on agricultural produce. Under the existing system most of what a peasant produces is taken away from him in payment of rent etc., and unless revolutionary changes are introduced in the system the condition of the peasants will deteriorate.

Friends in dealing with agrarian problems, I have not said anything about the abolition or retention of "Zamindari" system for in my opinion it does not concern the agrarian problem. How does it affect the kisan whether he pays the rent to the Zamindar or

(Continued on Page 13.)

DEMOCRATISING THE CONGRESS

U.P.C.C. Adopts Sub-Committee's Important Amendments To Constitution

UNAO, June 7.

The U. P. Congress Committee on the recommendation of its Sub-Committee adopted many important amendments in its constitution with a view to making the Congress Committees fully representative bodies of the masses.

According to the amended constitution the Ward Committee in the Towns and the Circles Committees in the Districts will be the units.

A circular letter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, emphasising the desirability for Provincial Congress Committees and Primary Congress Committees to meet frequently for consultation and direction with a view to encouraging democracy and discouraging authoritarianism of the Congress office-bearers was read and adopted.—A. P.

UPHOLD HONOUR OF YOUR FLAG

It Is Symbol Of Your Love For Your Country, Says Jawaharlal

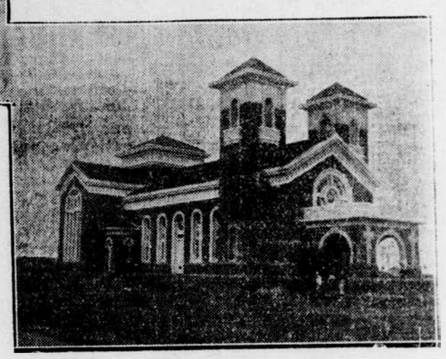
UNAO, June 7.

"National flag is the symbol of our love for our country and national aspirations. We must up-

(Continued in Col. 7.)

Blessing Of New Church

Santa Cruz Witnesses Unique Ceremony



(From A Correspondent)

Sunday the 31st May was unique in the annals of Santa Cruz, for it witnessed a rather unusual occurrence, namely, the blessing of the new church, the church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus—which has been built with subscriptions collected from the Catholic residents of the place assisted by donations of Catholics of neighbouring areas and even distant places throughout India and South Africa.

Punctually at 7-30 a. m. His Excellency the Most Rev. Joachim Lima, the Catholic Archbishop of Bombay motored to the grounds, and was received on alighting by the Parish priest the Rev. J. H. Alvares, and escorted under a canopy borne by six of the senior parishioners to the porch of the new church. Here His Excellency disrobed, and putting on the vestments prescribed by the ritual of the church with mitre on head and sceptre in hand, solemnly charted the "asperges" and proceeded in solemn procession, associated by the clergy and the laity, to bless the new and imposing edifice.

The outer walls having been blessed, the Archbishop, followed by the clergy, entered the church by the main entrance, singing in loud solemn tones the Litany of the Saints.

Blessing Of Altar

The clergy having entered, the doors were closed, and the laity kept waiting for admission behind closed doors. After the interior of the church and altar were blessed, the doors were formally opened and the laity admitted inside. The congregation having taken their seats, Rev. Father J. J. McGowan ascended the pulpit and delivered an impressive sermon, expatiating on the love of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in whose honour the church is dedicated.

The Sermon was followed by a low Mass said by His Grace the Archbishop and the ceremony concluded with Solemn Benediction and the singing of the *Te Deum*, to which the local choir did full credit. A band was also in attendance which discoursed sweet music before and after service.

NON-BRAHMINS AND ELECTIONS

Deccan District Leaders Meet Behind Closed Doors

NASIK, June 6

The Deccan Districts non-Brahmin leaders meeting convened by some prominent non-Brahmin leaders of Nasik district for bridging the differences manifest at the Dhulia conference and for presenting a united front in the coming elections commenced this afternoon behind closed doors.

The press was not allowed.

Nearly a hundred delegates from Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Thana and Khandesh districts are participating in the deliberations. Prominent among them are Mr. N. E. Navle, R. B. R. V. Vandekar and Mr. B. V. Jhadav the veteran non-Brahmin leader.

It is understood that election of president took one hour. After a keen contest Dr. P. R. Ghogre, president of Dhulia Municipality was elected president.—A.P.

SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Resolutions Passed By D. D. Non-Brahmin Meeting

NASIK, June 7.

At the meeting of the non-Brahmin leaders of districts in the Deccan last night, two resolutions were adopted, one, to the effect that no member of the non-Brahmin party could be a member of any other political party or participate therein, and the other, appointing a sub-committee of nine members drawn from each district for the purpose among others of securing unity among them.

SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The text of the main resolution adopted by the non-Brahmin unity meeting last night runs thus:

In view of the necessity for unity in the non-Brahmin party, a sub-committee is hereby appointed to evolve a formula and a constitution acceptable to all sections of non-Brahmins, the sub-committee to draft the constitution and programme within a month for placing the same before the Bombay Presidency Non-Brahmin Conference to be held within two months at Poona, and appealing to non-Brahmins to try to forget differences for a successful conclusion of the Poona Conference.—A. P.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED YOURSELF AS A VOTER?

If Not, Do So At Once

REMEMBER

The last day for registering your name in the electoral roll is July 3 for Bombay City and July 10 for all other Constituencies.

You have a vote if you are 21 years of age and have resided in the Constituency for at least six months.

AND

You pay income tax

or

Occupy as owner or tenant a house of not less than Rs. 60 annual rental value in Bombay or a house of not less than Rs. 18 annual rental value in any urban area.

or

Have passed the Matriculation or the School-leaving Certificate Examination of Bombay University or an equivalent examination

or

Being a retired, pensioned, discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of regular army or of the auxiliary force or of the Indian Territorial Force or of Police Force. have served in the force for not less than four years.

or

You pay Rs. 8 or more annually as land revenue either as holder or tenant

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR WOMEN.

If she is literate, i.e., able to read and write in some language selected by her.

If she is the wife of a person paying income-tax or paying a monthly rent of Rs. 10.

(Registration on application for these additional qualifications).

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATION FOR HARIJANS.

If he is a literate, i.e., able to read and write in some language selected by the person.

Application forms are available at the Congress House and the Offices of all District Congress Committees in the City.

"HINDU SAMAJ DARSHAN" PROSCRIBED

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 5.

The Government of Bombay have proscribed the book named "Hindu Samaj Darshan" written by Syt. L. B. Bhopatkar. The book had been written and published in Christmas last at the time of the Hindu Mahasabha session.

It may be remembered that the Loksangrahs Press forfeited its security of Rs. 3,000 for having printed this very book.

For Alleged Violation Of Home Internment

CHITTAGONG, June 6.

Indumati Singh a sister of Ananta Singh who was sentenced to transportation for life in the Armoury raid case has been sentenced to 15 days rigorous imprisonment by the special magistrate on a charge of violation of home internment order she having failed to report herself at the Thana once weekly since her release from the Hijli detention camp not long ago.—A.P.

NASIK, June 6

Hon Mr. S. T. Kambli, Education Minister is arriving here today to perform the opening ceremony of the A. V. English School of the Nasik District Maratha Vidyaprasarak Samaj.—A.P.

Khan Bahadur Resigns From United Muslim Party

CALCUTTA, June 6.

It is understood that Khan Bahadur Abdul Momin has tendered resignation of membership of the United Muslim party recently formed in Calcutta with the Nawab of Dacca and H. S. Suhrawardy as President and Secretary respectively.

The reason given by the Khan Bahadur is that he does not wish to take to politics at the present moment.—A. P.

(Continued from col. 3)

hold its honour regardless of the consequences" stressed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru while hoisting the flag at the grounds of the U P. Political Conference at Unao this morning before a large gathering.

Pandit Jawaharlal who was accompanied by Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, President-elect and Mr. Masani, Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party arrived here punctually at half past seven. The Pandit said that thousands had given their lives in other countries to alter their national flags and declared that any person who showed any disrespect to India's National Flag, be he Indian or non-Indian, Black or White, Friend or Relative, he was an enemy. The Pandit added: "When anybody dishonours our flag: our hearts will burn with anger but we must control ourselves and end this state of things by achieving freedom."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is now much better and he was able to speak quite vigorously.

It appears that Mr. Masani has come specially to consult the Pandit with regard to the constitution and work of the All-India Congress Socialist Party.—A. P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

The Traitor's Gate

Inspector Wade—

WE GOT HIM, WADE! THE DRAWBRIDGE IS OPENING!
HE WON'T STOP, DONAVAN-- NOT TIGER!
5-14
© 1936, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved!
YOU CAN'T DO IT, TIGER ---- IT'S SUICIDE!
WE'LL GET OVER ALL RIGHT- AND LEAVE WADE BEHIND!
WE'RE ALMOST UP TO HIM, WADE-- HEAD HIM OFF
IT'S TOO LATE--HERE'S THE BRIDGE
LYMAN ANDERSON
SIDE BY SIDE, BOTH CARS ROAR TOWARD THE WIDENING GAP!

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